

TEAPOT OIL LEASE
WON BY COMLOT,
IS BONFILS CHARGE

Senate Hears Editor Link Big
Companies in Conspiracy to
Assure Sinclair Award

Mr. Lenroot Seeks to Establish
Contracts Were Made to
Silence Denver Post

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—A charge that Harry F. Sinclair, E. L. Doheny and "the Standard Oil allied companies" conspired to assure award of the Teapot Dome oil lease to Mr. Sinclair was made before the Senate oil committee today by Frederick G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post.

Continuing his story of his connection with the group that held contesting claims in the Teapot reserve and disposed of them to Mr. Sinclair, the publisher asserted that in addition to the payments made to that group, the Midwest and Pioneer companies, who also had interests in this district, received \$1,000,000 in oil produced by the Sinclair company from Teapot.

Conspiracy Alleged.
Replying to questions by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, Mr. Bonfils said that "there was a conspiracy between Doheny and Sinclair and the Standard Oil allied companies to let Sinclair have the Teapot Dome as far as they were concerned."

They having no antagonistic interests in California, they had no objection to letting Mr. Doheny have the lease there and they went into the agreement along these lines and the leases were granted.

The West Midwest and Pioneer got \$1,000,000 in oil produced by Sinclair Company on the Teapot Dome. That I have confirmed.

The feeling with Sinclair was not friendly to Mr. Stack (J. Leo Stack, one of those associated with Mr. Bonfils). They treated him like an office boy, and thought they could settle with him on any terms agreeable to them.

"Split Four Ways"
The Pioneer company kept telling him to settle with Sinclair and to take whatever he would give him.

During his testimony yesterday the witness had said that he and Mr. Stack, a Denver oil man, with H. H. Tammen, his partner, and H. H. Schwartz, their attorney, negotiated a settlement with Mr. Sinclair, the proceeds of which were "split four ways."

This settlement, he said, took place after the Post had published an article attacking the Teapot Dome situation but had deferred publication of other stories on the same subject because of a fear of libel suits.

Today Mr. Bonfils vigorously denied that the attitude of his newspaper toward Mr. Sinclair had anything to do with the contract of the settlement.

In the midst of a cross-examination, Irwin L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, asked whether "the matter of your attack on Sinclair" was discussed at the conference with Mr. Sinclair.

"No, sir," Mr. Bonfils replied. "Was the matter of your ceasing your attacks on Sinclair, discussed?"

"I would like to know what instigated these questions. Did they emanate from Colorado?"

"Shocking Disclosures"
Referring to the sending of a reporter to New Mexico, Mr. Lenroot asked whether Mr. Bonfils, who yesterday had described the disclosures brought back as "shocking," had failed to print the articles merely because of the possibility of libel suits. Mr. Bonfils replied in the affirmative.

"Do you believe Mr. Fall could have been corrupt and Mr. Sinclair not?"

"Most of my information referred to Mr. Fall's affairs, and had very little to do with Teapot Dome."

"Why did you not send the information before called upon by the committee?"

"I thought the committee must have known it."

"Is it not a fact that your contract with Mr. Sinclair was not based upon any legal rights of Mr. Stack?"

"That is not true."

"But that this whole deal was for the purpose of purchasing your silence in your newspaper?"

"That is absolutely false."

Later the witness added: "Mr. Sinclair bought nothing except what the contract shows. With all his arrogance and wealth, he was not foolish enough to ask that my paper alter its policy."

As Mr. Lenroot pushed his inquiry, Mr. Bonfils interrupted to say: "I came here voluntarily. One would think from the way you talked I was a criminal."

Mr. McAdoo Defends Record
in Representing Oil Interests

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—William G. McAdoo, in a letter to Irvin L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, asking to be heard by the Senate Committee, announced that he had terminated his services with E. L. Doheny, and added, in part:

It is also important that I appear promptly because the newspapers throughout the land have blazoned my name on the front page in glaring type in the most unfair and libelous manner as though I were involved in some way in this nauseating scandal. This had the wholly unfair effect of diverting attention, temporarily at least, from the real culprits. I am not willing that the innocent shall be made to suffer in order that the guilty may be protected or shielded by this transparent effort to bring odium upon innocent

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Japanese Set May 10
as Date for Election

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Feb. 9.—The general election contemplated by the recent dissolution of the House of Representatives will be held on May 10, it was announced officially by the Cabinet today.

Clashes precipitated by attempts of the Opposition to interpellate Viscount Kiyoura, the Premier, concerning efforts to wreck a train carrying three Opposition leaders, resulted in the dissolution of the lower House of the Diet. The action had been anticipated, however, and it is believed that Viscount Kiyoura and his supporters will be prepared to go before the electorate with a demand for the return of a sufficient number of their adherents to the House of Representatives to assure them control of that body.

SERUM GUARANTEE
WON OVER PARENTS

Claimed That Safety of Schick
Test Was Assured by
Health Authorities

Further protest against the Schick test, as the result of which 44 Concord and Bridgewater public school pupils are confined to their beds, was recorded today. It is particularly emphasized that parents who are allowing their children to be submitted to it, are doing so on the mere opinion of medical men who disagree among themselves and are far from being certain of its effects.

This adverse sentiment, however, appears to be having little effect on the Boston School Committee, which, having Schick-tested some 1500 public school children, proposes to apply the second step of the treatment Monday to any of those who show reaction to the first test. The so-called immunization process consists of inoculation of the child with what is known as the Behring serum.

Objection by Henry W. Shea
Outstanding among the more forceful objectors who, in view of the Concord and Bridgewater cases and the fatal outcome of several cases in Dallas, Tex., a few years ago, have tried to restrain the school and health authorities from going ahead with their program, is Henry W. Shea, 687 Boylston Street.

Mr. Shea, who is a manual treatment practitioner, yesterday inserted the following advertisement which appeared in a Boston newspaper this morning:

THE "SCHICK" TEST
You Know What It Is!
You Know What It Does!

IF it kills or cripples our American children, your children, will that arouse you from your indifference? Send for my circular on this matter. H. W. Shea, The Kensington, 687 Boylston St., Boston.

This advertisement, he said, was rejected by one Boston evening newspaper, the explanation given to him being that "the Schick test is all right."

"I am sure," said Mr. Shea, "that there are parents in Concord and Bridgewater who will be glad to see this advertisement. They would like to know whether the Schick test is all right or not. If they were fully informed I do not believe they would think so."

He said he was preparing data for all parents who might wish information.

Mr. Shea quoted from a book (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

MARKET FOR NATION FORECAST
IN BOULDER CANON PROJECT

Imperial Valley's Specialization in Crops Necessitates
Extensive Buying From Other Parts of Country

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9.—The effect upon the western and middle western states of passage by Congress of the Swing-Johnson bill and the consequent reclamation of 1,250,000 acres of desert land in the southwest, would be an enlargement of opportunities to sell both manufactured and agricultural products, rather than greater competition to the farmer of these sections.

That statement was made by Burdet Moody, secretary of the Boulder Dam Association, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Moody, who is a business agent of Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light and has made extended studies of the effect of power projects upon southern California communities, said:

One of the first results which the completion of the Boulder Dam and all-American canal, as called for in the Swing-Johnson bill, would bring to the southwest would be to occupy the purchases which this section makes of the east and middle west. The harnessing of the Colorado River, as called for in this proposed legislation, will in no way make harder the

lot of the farmer in any part of the country through added competition, but will be a positive benefit in aiding the sale of his product.

It must be remembered that climatic conditions are such in the southwest that the crops of economic value which are raised are specialized crops, such as citrus fruits. The high cost of reclaimed land, combined with the cost of irrigating, requires that products must be of such a character or grow at such a time of year that they command a high price.

Imperial Valley ships to the eastern states large quantities of lettuce, making its profit by reason of the fact that it is grown out of season, and in no way competing with the lettuce of middle western farmers, nor altering its price. The same is true of the melons of this section and to a degree of the cotton, which is long staple, and competes with Egypt rather than with the south.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and the California State Bureau have recognized this economic fact, and therefore strongly favor and actively support the Swing-Johnson bill.

The very condition in southern California and the southwest generally, (Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

RUSSIA EXPECTS
SHIPPING REVIVAL
FROM RECOGNITION

Commerce in Black Sea Likely to
Receive Stimulus From the
Action of Italy

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Feb. 9.—Italian recognition of the Soviet Government has scarcely surprised official circles, since the signing of the treaty was considered certain after Benito Mussolini's pronouncement in the middle of December. Nevertheless, the recognition following so closely on the British action, was welcomed and it strengthened the belief in the possibility of similar action in the near future by other powers such as Norway, Holland and Spain. France, on the contrary, is believed disposed to adopt a waiting attitude and this is considered likely to influence the action of countries which have close political connections with France, such as Czechoslovakia. An authoritative Foreign Office spokesman made the following comment:

It is clear that Signor Mussolini wanted to be the first to recognize Russia, but he did not succeed and Italy has not been the gainer by his delay. There were certain economic concessions which we might have given as a premium for prior recognition, which we cannot grant now since all other powers would claim them. However, we believe the present agreement mutually fair and satisfactory.

The disputed points referred to by our delegation are of slight importance and concern matters of interpretation and phrasing, rather than serious concrete differences. Every reason exists to hope that the signing of the treaty will stimulate the already lively Italian shipping activity in the Black Sea and facilitate the exchange of Russian grain and oil for Italian manufactured goods. The treaty may also facilitate Russo-Italian co-operation in the Balkans.

Details Issued of Concessions
Granted to Italy by Moscow

ROME, Feb. 9.—After signing the treaty involving recognition of the Soviet Government, Benito Mussolini, (Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Record Tunnel Carries
New York Water Supply

New York, Feb. 9.

POSSIBILITY of a water shortage in New York City for many years to come was averted today with the opening of Shandak Tunnel, the longest in the world, carrying waters of Schoharie Creek to the Esopus and thence to Ashokan Reservoir in the southeastern Catskills.

Construction of the tunnel, which has a carrying capacity of 400,000 gallons daily, is regarded as a remarkable engineering feat. Running 15.2 miles under some of the highest peaks of the Catskills, construction necessitated removal of 1,000,000 tons of shale and limestone. The tunnel, large enough to accommodate a freight car, cost \$12,300,000.

TAX-EXEMPT SECURITY ISSUES
TEMPT MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

Herman A. Metz Analyzes Proposed Tax-Reform
Measure—Debt Charges Become Heavy Burden

Taxpayers see a vital point in the question asked by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury: "Should a system of taxation that permits a man with income of \$1,000,000 a year to pay not one cent to the support of his Government remain unaltered?" The argument has been advanced that tax-exempt bonds, of which \$12,300,000,000 are afloat, cannot be taxed, although the Sixteenth Amendment reads: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived." Rather than attempt to retrace steps, a bill is before Congress for another constitutional amendment to limit further issues. Tax-exempts make it easier for governments to run up debt, yet they pay nothing directly to the expense they incur. Special attention is being given to taxation in The Christian Science Monitor.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Among the practical men recently called into conference by William R. Green, chairman, James R. Frear and other members of the House Ways and Means Committee, about the new tax legislation just submitted to Congress, Herman A. Metz, former comptroller of the city of New York, who has been called to Washington, is especially competent to advise on the problem of tax-exempt bonds in relation to municipal and national revenue.

Mr. Metz was chief financial authority for New York City between 1906 and 1910 when, largely at his insistence, the present method of determining the borrowing capacity of New York City was fixed by the courts and is now accepted by practically all American municipalities.

He is a successful business man, being president of the chemical and dyestuffs manufacturing firm of Herman Metz & Co., and to his understanding of the business importance of New York he adds also experience as a lawmaker through service in Congress as former Democratic Representative for the tenth New York district and as the responsible head of a spending public department, both as former member of the Brooklyn Board of Education and Commissioner of Charities for the New York State government at Albany.

Tabulation of Tax-Exempts
He was also chairman of the committee on nonpartisan facts of the Institute for Public Service in New York which first brought to the attention of the country a little over a year ago the extent in carefully tabulated figures to which the \$12,300,000,000 now outstanding in tax-exempt securities were burdening future generations and tempting bankruptcy by extravagant municipal finance.

From his long experience in these several responsible contacts with the tax-exempt security question, Mr. Metz has provided The Christian Science Monitor with an analysis of the present tax-reform proposal from the point of view of the municipality, of the tax-paying public, and of the business man and investor.

As regards the municipality, Mr. Metz declares that the point which seems to have escaped most of the comment of the public in the matter of city borrowing is the very large proportion of municipal expenses American cities have to pay at the present time for the single item of debt charges, which have in part been

assumed through a "boom" in the market for tax-exempt securities which has made them so easy to dispose of in the past 10 years. He continued in part:

Debt Service Charge
In New York we spend roughly speaking, a third of our total budget for that purpose. About \$100,000,000 goes for school maintenance, about \$100,000,000 more for the remainder of the expenses of actually running the city, and \$100,000,000 more for debt service. This proportion has not decreased, but has actually increased during the last 15 years. In 1908 it cost about \$150,000,000 to run New York, and the debt service was then about \$45,000,000, schools costing about the same amount, leaving some \$105,000,000 for actually administering the city.

It is perfectly clear, if one looks at the different proportions of these two figures, to how great an extent the incitement to shift the burden of borrowing on future taxpayers has increased the wholly unprofitable

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Liquor Consumption
in Britain Reduced

London, Feb. 9.

THE consumption of beer, spirits, and wine in the United Kingdom has undergone an immense reduction since the end of the last century, according to the *Alliance Year Book*, the temperance reform handbook, just issued.

Beer consumed in 1909 a head was 22.53 gallons; in 1922, 15.34 gallons; spirits, in 1909, 1.09 gallons; in 1922, 0.36 gallons; wine, in 1909, 0.41 gallons; in 1922, 0.26 gallons.

A contrast is made between the amount of beer consumed in 1922 and 50 years ago. Then a population of 29,000,000 in England and Wales accounted for 27,500,000 barrels. In 1922 the amount was 31,000,000 barrels, though the population had increased to 28,000,000.

M. POINCARÉ MAY
DISSOLVE CHAMBER

Early Action Believed Contemplated by Premier, in View of
Obstructionist Tactics

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 9.—There is a rumor, which is believed in high circles, that Raymond Poincaré is contemplating the early dissolution of Parliament. Normally the elections would be held in May, but it is possible that they will be held much sooner. M. Poincaré is becoming convinced that nothing will be done with the present Chamber. Day after day passes in discussions not of fiscal measures, but of the relations of Gambetta with Bismarck, the misdeeds of Joseph Caillaux and every kind of scandal.

The amendments are meaningless—they are only introduced for obstructionist purposes—and whatever one's views may be concerning the Radicals, the Radical Party has done much to discredit the whole parliamentary institution during the past fortnight.

A Dramatic Incident

Last night there was a dramatic incident when M. Poincaré walked out of the Chamber, followed by all his ministers. It was believed that he would resign. There was consternation and the automatic suspension of the sitting. The step taken by M. Poincaré was a protest against the scenes of violence of the Socialists and Radicals. It is one which is seldom taken by the Premier and generally signifies resignation. Undoubtedly the tactics of the Left, which is losing much of the sympathy that had hitherto gone to it, have tired out the majority by clamorous obstruction.

There were violent references to pre-war incidents. Deputies rattled the lids of their desks. There were almost free fights. In the middle of the tumult M. Poincaré appealed to the chairman to conduct the proceedings in a more dignified manner. The trouble continued. Insults were hurled across the Chamber. M. Poincaré, with a weary air, then picked up his papers and left the Chamber. Then followed an amazing scene—a Chamber left without leaders.

An Eager Consultation

The deputies permitted themselves to behave in still wilder fashion. But when it was realized that M. Poincaré might resign, the hubbub was hushed. There was an eager consultation. M. Poincaré was surrounded by friends who pressed him to explain what he intended to do. He explained that he left the Chamber as a protest, since it was useless for the Government to attempt to conduct its business in the face of the importance under such disgraceful conditions.

A quarter of an hour later the Premier was persuaded to return to the Chamber, where he received a tremendous ovation and a larger majority than usual.

It is in these circumstances that M. Poincaré, realizing the difficulty in asking for new taxes before the elections, is said to be contemplating speedy dissolution and early elections.

GRAND JURY CALLS
FOR DRIVE AGAINST
CALIFORNIA'S WETS

Citizen Who Chooses Law He
Will Obey and Disobey Comes
In for Stinging Rebuke

Jail Terms, Deportation of Law-
Defying Alien and Merger of
Dry Forces Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Calling upon dry law defenders to unite into a fighting machine to smash the ring of wet propagandists at work in this section, demanding deportation of aliens who ignore prohibition, and urging jail terms rather than fines, a Sacramento County grand jury has issued a stinging rebuke and warning to those who are attempting to break down the Nation's liquor laws in their attempt to have beer and wines returned.

The jury's resolutions are aimed chiefly at the individual who assumes to choose the laws he will obey and those he chooses to break. The statement is a broadside against "many otherwise reputable citizens." It demands an immediate change of front by those who take prohibition lightly, and it insists that all laws, irrespective of personal views be rigidly enforced.

See Stayton Attack

Certain drys are in the statement an attack upon William H. Stayton of Baltimore, director of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, who recently has been mobilizing the wets in this section and broadcasting "beer and wine" propaganda. The statement coming from such a source has caused much comment here. It follows:

We deplore the unquestionable tendency not only of that class of persons who are in the habit of violating the Constitution and laws of our country and State, but also on the part of many otherwise reputable citizens to flout and to bring into public contempt such of our laws as they choose to ignore; thereby doing much to create in the minds of the unthinking, the unpatriotic, and the young, a growing contempt for all laws of restraint upon what they consider their personal liberties.

We believe that this tendency, if not arrested by the sober second thought of the rising generation, men and women, is bound to result in a condition of practical anarchy that will prove dangerous to the subversion of our system of government, local, state, and national.

We believe it is high time that patriotic and public-spirited citizens should, for the public good, and especially that of the rising generation, forgo, so far as is necessary, their personal desires for the use of intoxicating beverages, and join hands with every other citizen, who is trying to uphold our laws and Constitution.

Tells of Difficulties

We commend our officers of law in so far as their efforts are honestly put forth to grapple with this situation. We realize the difficult task that confronts them, the tricks of evasion and misrepresentation, the subterfuge and perjury that make their work hard, the insidious propaganda, the threats of violence and the temptations of bribery which meet them at every turn, the political and financial interests which interpose to thwart every honest effort to enforce the laws.

Yet we believe there are men and women, who are honest, stronghearted and incorruptible, and that only such should be dignified on guard, as officers or official probes weak or dishonest or incapable, he should be summarily removed and every honest effort should be made by those who

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RUMORED INTENTIONS
OF BRITISH DENIED

PEKING, Feb. 9.—Some speculation has been aroused here by the reports of the movements of British troops in Chinese Turkestan. These reports say that the British intend to seize the trade route through Kashgar to prevent Russia taking advantage of the Afghan trouble to enter India. The Russians officially emphatically deny any such intention and the British deny any special troop movement in this region.

The Chinese Foreign Office and War Office both are emphatic that no reports have been received from the Kashgar tuchun of the entrance of fresh British troops, although they are practically in daily communication with him. It is possible that the sending of relief funds to the British Consulate at Kashgar may have given rise to the rumors.

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Secretary, National Woman's Party

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have sworn a solemn oath to uphold our Constitution and our laws to keep that oath inviolate. We believe that our courts should, as far as in them lies, rigidly enforce obedience to the laws, that they should not permit violators of the laws to escape with impunity and ineffective fines, but that they should apply the full force of the law to all offenders. We believe that where such violations of our laws are made by aliens, they should, upon conviction, be forthwith deported, and that loopholes in the existing laws which make them easy to violate should be stopped and penalties provided ample to enforce obedience to those laws.

St. Louis' Dry Forces Prove Prohibition Is Possible

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special).—Church, bench, bar, schools, police, state and city officials and prominent citizens renewed pledges last night at a mass meeting in the Union Avenue Christian Church to "tighten up" the laws, more especially those pertaining to prohibition. The chief of police and the chief federal agent for this section were told that the city's best citizens were ready to aid them in law enforcement.

Data offered by various officials proved that the dry campaign here is

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boy Scouts of Greater Boston: Assembly in celebration of fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the Scout movement inaugurating membership drive for 3000 Scouts in Boston; address by Charles F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Scout Council, 7:30.

Boston Masonic Club: Debate on the League of Nations by Aldon G. Alley, for, and Louis J. O'Brien, against, 8:15.

Hockey: Harvard vs. Yale, Boston Arena, 8:15.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Entertainment, Hotel Somerset, evening.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters: Charity entertainment, "The Great Seal," 8:15.

Harvard Class of 1916: Dinner, Copley-Plaza.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Basketball—league team vs. Cambridge, second team vs. Franklin Square House, 8:15.

Polo: 110th Cavalry vs. Dedham, Commonwealth Armory, 8:15.

Basketball: Tufts College vs. Massachusetts Agricultural College, Goddard Gymnasium, 8:15.

Boston College vs. Holy Cross, St. Mary's Gymnasium, Cambridge, 8:15.

Cambridge High and Latin School: Presentation of "The Romantic Age" by the senior class, 8:15.

Newton Technical High School: Presentation of "The Great Seal," 8:15.

1924 school hall, 7:35.

Canadian Club of Boston: Address by Harold C. Cawley, "On the Piping Line," Hotel Bellevue, 8:15.

Boston Bicycle Club: Annual dinner, Louis Cafe, 8:30.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theater
Arlington—"Mary," 8:15.
Copley—"Windows," 8:15.
Holla—"The First Year," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:15.
Majestic—"Polly Preferred," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The First Year," 8:15.
Selwyn—Jane Cowie in "Romeo and Juliet," 8:15.
St. James—"The Clinging Vine," 8:15.
Tremont—"The Clinging Vine," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Up She Goes," 8:15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose: Free public lecture, "God's Alliance as Revealed by Christian Science," by Miss Margaret M. Glenn, member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Memorial Hall, County and Mills Street, 10:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Address by Scott Nearing, social economist, "Is Life Worth Living?" 12:45.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Free talks on "Ants and Their Habits," by Dr. W. M. Wheeler of the Bussey Institution, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3 and 5:30.

Old South Forum: Address by William Pickens, Negro educator, "Lincoln—Man and Statesman," Old South Meeting House, 3:15.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Address by Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, home secretary, American Board of Foreign Missions, "Why Europe Needs Our Help," Bates Hall, 3:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free talks—"Sensationalism in Art," by Louis Earle Rowe, Master Gallery, 2; "Two French Portraits," by Henry L. Seaver, Gallery VIII of the Evans Building, 4.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated address on "Albany," by Guy Richardson, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Why the Fundamentalists Fight Modernism," by Henry Neumann of Brooklyn, 3 Joy Street, 12:45.

Boston Masonic Club: Concert by the Vesper Quartet, 4 to 6.

Community Service of Boston: Sleight ride and oyster supper group meets at 735 Boylston Street, 2:30.

Free public illustrated lecture, "Photography and Some Recent Advances," by Prof. Arthur C. Hardy, in M. I. T. "Popular science" series, Room 10-250, Technology, 4.

Girls' Club: Talk on "The Spirit of the West," by William T. Foster, 4.

Canadian Club of Boston: Musicals, Hotel Bellevue, 8.

Chinese students celebrate Chinese New Year at home of Col. and Mrs. E. G. Brackett, 166 Newbury Street, 3:30.

Music
Symphony Hall—Mitja Nikisch, pianist, 3:30.
St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:30.

MONDAY EVENTS

Lowell Institute: Free public lecture, "Pagan Myths," by Prof. Clifford H. Moore of Harvard University, in series on "Routes of Christian Liturgy," King's Chapel, 3:30.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers: Boston section, Luncheon, discussion by W. L. R. Emmett of the General Electric Company of the mercury turbine, Copley-Plaza.

Boston Ruin Club: Discussion of "The Causes of the American Civil War," Lincoln and Webster, by Joseph Whipple, Boston Public Library, 8.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$5.00 per year in advance, prepaid in all countries; one month, 50 cents; three months, \$1.25; six months, \$2.25; one year, \$4.00. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., as Second-Class Matter, special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

proving effective. Dr. Ernest Oberington, general secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of America said that there was no longer any question of repeal either of the amendment or of the states, but that he did feel a danger in the tendency in some states to nullify the operation of the law. Appeal was made by John C. Dwyer, Assistant Attorney-General, that a fundamental of patriotism was law observance and that the matter was so simple that it seemed difficult to understand why or how there could be any other view.

Illinois Dries to Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—A distinguished array of friends of prohibition has been enlisted for the Illinois Citizens' Conference on Prohibition Enforcement to be held here Feb. 15.

Besides Maj. Roy A. Hayner, federal prohibition commissioner, the list includes Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago, whose enforcement program has attracted national attention; Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the world's W. C. T. U.; Bishop Thomas E. Nicholson of Chicago, president of the Anti-Saloon League of America; and Miss Mabel Walker Willebrandt of Washington, Assistant United States Attorney-General, and Stephen Sumner, who has been an outstanding prohibitionist within the American Federation of Labor.

WOMEN VOTERS URGE ENFORCED JURY WORK

Compulsory jury service for women will be advocated by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at the public hearing at the State House next Thursday before the joint legislative committee on judiciary on the bill providing for non-compulsory service. At that time the league will urge that the bill be replaced by its bill of last year which embodies the compulsory feature, according to announcement made at a meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday by Mrs. True Worthy White.

Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, representative in the state Legislature, and a member of the special committee which last summer and fall inquired into the question of jury service for women and recommended non-compulsory service, said there was little doubt that women were qualified for jury service but considerable question about jury service being fit for women.

HAVERHILL SHOE MEN GO TO CHICAGO SHOW

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 9 (Special).—Haverhill's first contingent of shoe men to attend the Chicago convention and trade show of the National Shoe Retailers' Association left for the western city yesterday afternoon. More than 25 were in the first group.

The local men carried sample cases filled with the latest models in footwear for exhibition at the show and they will be introduced to the trade for the first time in Chicago. Haverhill's reputation for novelties in low cut footwear has been well known and the prevailing styles afford the manufacturers of this city an opportunity to make the best showing that they have made for years.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Sunday
WGI (Medford Hills)—4, "Adventure Hour," sacred music, 8:30, talk in series on "The Bible." 10:15, church service, 6:45. Vespers on the Springfield Municipal Church, 7:30.
WGY (Schenectady)—14, church service, 3:30, symphony concert, 7:45, church service, 10:15.
WJZ (New York)—11, church service, 7:30, "Eagle Book Stories," 7:30, piano solo, 8:15, "The Bible," 8:15, soprano solo, 8:15.
WNY (New York)—2:30, radio Bible class, 3:30, songs, 8:45, concert, 10, songs.

Monday

WGR (Buffalo)—8:30, reading of the plan proposed by The Christian Science Monitor that in the event of war, property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens shall be placed at the disposal of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Memorial Hall, County and Mills Street, 10:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Address by Scott Nearing, social economist, "Is Life Worth Living?" 12:45.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Free talks on "Ants and Their Habits," by Dr. W. M. Wheeler of the Bussey Institution, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3 and 5:30.

Old South Forum: Address by William Pickens, Negro educator, "Lincoln—Man and Statesman," Old South Meeting House, 3:15.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Address by Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, home secretary, American Board of Foreign Missions, "Why Europe Needs Our Help," Bates Hall, 3:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free talks—"Sensationalism in Art," by Louis Earle Rowe, Master Gallery, 2; "Two French Portraits," by Henry L. Seaver, Gallery VIII of the Evans Building, 4.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated address on "Albany," by Guy Richardson, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Why the Fundamentalists Fight Modernism," by Henry Neumann of Brooklyn, 3 Joy Street, 12:45.

Boston Masonic Club: Concert by the Vesper Quartet, 4 to 6.

Community Service of Boston: Sleight ride and oyster supper group meets at 735 Boylston Street, 2:30.

Free public illustrated lecture, "Photography and Some Recent Advances," by Prof. Arthur C. Hardy, in M. I. T. "Popular science" series, Room 10-250, Technology, 4.

Girls' Club: Talk on "The Spirit of the West," by William T. Foster, 4.

Canadian Club of Boston: Musicals, Hotel Bellevue, 8.

Chinese students celebrate Chinese New Year at home of Col. and Mrs. E. G. Brackett, 166 Newbury Street, 3:30.

Music
Symphony Hall—Mitja Nikisch, pianist, 3:30.
St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:30.

WEDNESDAY EVENTS

Lowell Institute: Free public lecture, "Pagan Myths," by Prof. Clifford H. Moore of Harvard University, in series on "Routes of Christian Liturgy," King's Chapel, 3:30.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers: Boston section, Luncheon, discussion by W. L. R. Emmett of the General Electric Company of the mercury turbine, Copley-Plaza.

Boston Ruin Club: Discussion of "The Causes of the American Civil War," Lincoln and Webster, by Joseph Whipple, Boston Public Library, 8.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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RECOGNITION SEEN AS RUSSIA'S NEED

Colonel Haskell Says Failure of United States Is Delaying Sound Democracy

"Recognition of Russia by Great Britain and Italy will speed the evolution of the Russian Government to a genuinely democratic system. The failure of the United States to recognize Russia serves, I believe, to delay that evolution." These conclusions, expressed by Col. William M. Haskell, for three years director of the American Relief Administration in Russia, represent a more intimate knowledge of the actual situation in post-war Russia than that possessed, probably, by any other American. Col. Haskell spoke this noon before the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston. Other speakers on Russia this noon included George Somaripa and V. N. Kivobok, Russian students at Harvard University.

"Communism has gone by the boards in Russia," Colonel Haskell declared this morning to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "When I first went into Russia everyone lighted, throughout the entire length, shop windows are much like shop windows in this country. Production has increased enormously, since communism was abandoned and a new Russia, actually, is being developed."

As for the Communists, Colonel Haskell said:

"I believe that, though there are many Communists in theory in Russia still, the bulk of the Communists have totally abandoned this system so far as actual practice is concerned. In regard to the Third International, it is sort of a poor relation of the Government in Russia. I think they would be jolly well glad to see it moved to Amsterdam. It is an embarrassment to them. And it is exceedingly unlikely that, since the Government is interested in recognition by the United States, it is actively fostering propaganda at the present time."

Though he admitted that the rulers of Russia at the present time represented a minority of the people, "the present Government is infinitely better than the Czar's regime," Col. Haskell said. "The present Government is in absolutely sincere. It is endeavoring, by wider education and greater justice, to carry out the will of the Russian people. It is doing it infinitely better than the old Government ever did. To say that the Czarists of the old element will ever return is as ridiculous as to say that there is a possibility of the King of England establishing himself as monarch in the United States."

Wayside Inn May See Revival of the Minuet

The old-fashioned ballroom of the famous Wayside Inn at Sudbury has seen dancing parties that became famous in the social history of the countryside in days celebrated by the New England poets. This evening the ballroom will look down on swaying figures that might have stepped from the pages of history, when Henry Ford, who purchased the Inn some weeks ago, gives his first dance for "the neighbors."

MOUNT HOLYOKE RECEIVES GIFT

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 9 (Special).—Students of Mount Holyoke College will have opportunity of "knowing their Czechoslovakia" in future through the gift of 40 books on the new republic to the college library by the Czechoslovak Ministry of Education. The books are all modern, most of them published within the last two years, and are encyclopedic in scope.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday; moderate southerly winds.
Southern New England: Fair and continued cold today; Sunday cloudy and warmer; northerly winds, becoming southerly and increasing Sunday.
Northern New England: Fair tonight; warmer in Vermont; Sunday cloudy and warmer; moderate northwesterly winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 4
Kansas City 24
Atlantic City 18
Memphis 4
Boston 14
Montreal 26
Buffalo 10
New Orleans 40
Chicago 28
Philadelphia 20
Denver 32
Des Moines 28
Portland, Me. 1
Eastport 6
Portland, Ore. 18
Galveston 55
San Francisco 52
Hatteras, N. C. 50
St. Paul 20
Jacksonville 22
Washington 22

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:33 p. m.; Sunday 8 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:28 p. m.

WEALTH DRAFT PLAN INDORSED BY LEADER

The American Federation of Labor and the American Legion, with all the force at their command, are prepared to support a legislative proposal for the conscription of Labor and Capital equally with men in the event of another war, declared Maj. George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, former senior national vice-commander of the American Legion, and now mentioned as a candidate for the nomination of Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic ticket, in speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. Major Berry was the guest of the Democratic Women's Club of Boston at luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at noon, following a visit to the city in behalf of his organization.

"The plan to draft factories, implements and capital of all sorts besides men, in the event of another war, as has been urged by The Christian Science Monitor, would correct the error of the last war," Major Berry asserted, "where one of the most tragic circumstances was the accumulation of money on the part of some private individuals who actually became wealthy as a result of the world's misery of war. Such a plan as this, which would probably need a Constitutional Amendment to make it effective, would do much to pave the way to permanent peace."

The American Legion and the American Federation of Labor, both favor the conscription of Capital, in the event of another war, and have gone on record to this effect. At the New Orleans convention of the American Legion in October, 1923, at a time when I was national vice-commander, I proposed such a resolution, and it was passed.

In 1917 at the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor, which I attended as head of the Pressmen's Union, it was also resolved that the profit must be taken out of war—that private fortunes, Capital, and the property of munition-makers should be given no greater respect than is given to the lives of the soldiers in war time.

"I cannot say too strongly that I believe nothing has done more to undermine Americanism and lower the Nation's morale in recent years than the profits which some citizens managed to amass in the World War. The American people will not permit such a thing to happen again."

Regarding the possibility of his being a vice-presidential candidate, Major Berry said that, without having made a personal canvass on the subject, he practically every president of an affiliated union of the American Federation of Labor is supporting him, while many posts of the American Legion have come out in his behalf, and newspapers in various parts of the country are urging him to be a candidate.

SERUM GUARANTEE WON OVER PARENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

written in 1920, entitled "Pathogenic Micro-organisms," by William H. Park, director of the New York laboratories, and Dr. Anna Wessels, assistant director. As indicating the doubt associated with the whole subject of diphtheria treatment and prevention, Mr. Shea read the following passages:

"In determining the unit values of diphtheria antitoxin according to the original Ehrlich definition, unexpected phenomena were encountered. Different persons testing the same antitoxin obtained very different results unless the same sample of antitoxin was employed. Even with the same sample different results were obtained when any considerable time elapsed between tests. Thus a freshly prepared toxin gave greater unit than old toxin."

"Ehrlich assumed that toxin and antitoxin are produced, and as production is quickly followed by deterioration, even the earlier produced toxin would never approach the theoretical value given above. Direct proof of Ehrlich's assumption is therefore impossible. All that we know about toxin and antitoxin indicates that it is colloidal in nature."

Public Should be Told

"That is," said Mr. Shea, "it is gummy and gluey. I think the people ought to be given an opportunity to know more about it. They should know just what is being done to their children before it is done."

The speaker was forceful in condemning the words of Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Health, who yesterday told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means that there is no "come back" on the State in the Bridgewater and Concord cases as the responsibility rested entirely with the parents, who had given their written consent.

Question in Content

Mr. Shea pointed out that the parents gave their consent only after having been assured that no harmful effects could result. This assurance was in writing.

From the very fact that the consent of parents was sought, instead of an effort being made to make the test compulsory, Mr. Shea said, indicated to him that there was doubt in the minds of those promoting the practice about what might possibly happen, else they would not have been so cautious in the matter of responsibility.

Mr. Shea said he believed that parents should hold public meetings and discuss this question, and that until they do so and have ample opportunity to know the facts, Schick testing in the schools should be suspended. Large meetings of parents should have these doctors come before them and tell them at least all they know about it.

New York State Physicians Warned of Frozen Serums

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The New York State Department of Health announced yesterday that it would issue a warning to physicians against the use of diphtheria toxin-antitoxin mixtures which may have been frozen, in view of severe reactions which have developed from the accidental use of frozen mixtures in Massachusetts.

In the large number of now existing cases in New York State—scarcely less than 1,000,000—no serious results have come from the use of the usual toxin-antitoxin, the department asserted.

In reply to an inquiry made by Dr. Matthias Nicholl Jr., Health Commissioner, Massachusetts officials declared that toxin-antitoxin mixture used in

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TEAPOT OIL LEASE WON BY COMLOT, IS BONFIS CHARGE

(Continued from Page 1)

SCHOOL MARK PLAN DECLARED UNFAIR

Present System Is Destructive to Highest Aims, Teacher Tells Classical Association

With an informal suggestion that certain urgent betterments be made in the present system of marking grades of students in schools and colleges, Frederick A. Tupper of the Brighton High School, president of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England, opened the conference at Harvard University this morning.

Mr. Tupper said he believed the present method of marking to be destructive to the highest aims of scholarship. He explained that it is wrong to give students the feeling of success because of the conventional system of marking when their actual work does not warrant such security. The remarks were made purely unofficially and were embodied in his welcome to the section, meeting in joint session with the Classical Club of Boston. The association was organized in 1906 and shares in the Classical Journal, the publication fostering the interest of the classical associations of the middle west and south.

Charles H. Forbes, professor at Phillips Andover Academy, discussed "Italy of Today," using as the basis of his paper a recent stay of some months in Italy, during which time he explained he studied the old Italy, but also the new. Mr. Forbes pointed to the indignation of which he found vestiges everywhere among Italians of today, against the ordinary tourists' attitude that Italy ceased to progress at the time of Dante. He pointed to the changes in the social order, to the terror of the modern Italy which he pointed out, it so desires the rest of the world to perceive.

Mr. Forbes closed his paper with some discussion of the present political situation as he found it in Italy—the gra of Mussolini, whose "crude, crag-like face" would have delighted the genius of Rodin. He told of the "present" pride of Italy in its agriculture, its wireless, its living literature which, like its flowers, must be more glowing than that of any other land.

A former discussion, led by Dr. Josiah Bridge of Simsbury, Conn., on "What Should We Do About Greek?" preceded two lantern talks, one by Alice Walton professor at Wellesley College on "Casual Observations At the First Cataract" and the second by George H. Chase professor at Harvard University, on "Recent Works on the Acropolis at Athens."

The 1924 meeting of the association will be held Friday and Saturday, April 4 and 5 at Bowdoin College. A feature will be the presentation in English of the Menachem of Plantus, by Bowdoin students.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

Chicago Great Western, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923 (preliminary report) shows net income of \$370,767 after taxes and charges, compared with \$432,770 in 1922.

Balance of Fire Sale Stock

Davenports, chairs, tables, desks, lamps, wall paper and draperies will be closed out at an extra cash discount below our fire sale prices already offered on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

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DARTMOUTH FETE EVENTS CONTINUE

Program for Last Day of Great Annual Carnival Is Filled With Athletic Contests

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 9 (Special).—Dartmouth's fourteenth annual carnival will be brought to a close today with more ski and snowshoe contests, a hockey game between Dartmouth and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a basketball contest between Dartmouth and Harvard, the second presentation of "Blue Blood" by the Dartmouth Players and the final series of intercollegiate games.

The carnival reached its climax last night in a colorful costume ball held in the Alumni Gymnasium. Some 800 couples joined in the brilliant fete which was enhanced by attractive decorations of Mexican design. The ball was attended by the largest number of persons at any undergraduate social function ever staged at Dartmouth.

After a practically continuous series of events during the day the carnival throngs congregated in Alumni Gymnasium shortly after 10 o'clock. The patrons and patronesses for the occasion were: President and Mrs. E. M. Hopkins, Dean and Mrs. Craven Laycock, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Streeter, and Mrs. L. M. Drake.

Extensive decorations completely transformed the gymnasium floor. The committee in charge of the ball included: E. H. Yonkers '24 of Wilmette, Ill., chairman; R. M. Morgan '24 of Milwaukee, Wis.; C. M. French '25 of Hutchinson, Kan.; J. M. Palmer '25 of New York, N. Y.; and A. C. Hull '25 of Dorchester, Mass.

Clear, invigorating weather made outdoor sports extremely attractive yesterday and hundreds of carnival guests participated in skating, skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, and sleighing activities.

Throughout the morning unorganized sports held the center of the carnival stage. The carnival crowds in the afternoon gathered on the golf links to witness the international intercollegiate ski and snowshoe events with McGill, Williams, New Hampshire State, and Dartmouth competing.

Later in the afternoon a portion of the throng witnessed Yale and Dartmouth complete a swimming meet.

The Dartmouth players scored a striking success in the presentation of their new musical comedy "Blue Blood," in Webster Hall, in the evening.

This performance immediately preceded the costume ball, so that the audience was attracted in fancy dress. The play was written by J. G. Butler '24 of Youngstown, O., and T. H. McKnight '26 of Sewickley, Pa., with music by H. A. Sullivan '24 of Worcester, Mass.

The ski and snowshoe events yesterday afternoon brought the Dartmouth team within reach of winning the intercollegiate title for the second time. The green team rolled up a total of 23½ points, McGill has 9 points, and New Hampshire State trails with 8½ points.

The swimming meet resulted in a complete victory for the strong Yale tank team, by a 43-19 score.

Governor and Mrs. Cox Join Salem Chamber Party

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Feb. 9 (Special).—Governor and Mrs. Chauncey H. Cox are enjoying winter sports at the resort, with members of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, who are here for their mid-winter sports outing. When the Salem chamber members and their guests arrived here Thursday afternoon they were happily surprised to be greeted by the Governor and Mrs. Cox. The latter were invited to join the Salem party, with the result that the sojourn of the Governor away from his executive duties has been made very pleasant.

Yesterday forenoon, the Governor was one of the first six members of the party to reach the summit of Mount Surprise at Intervale, on snowshoes. The Governor walked from North Conway to Intervale, a distance of seven miles.

There he donned snowshoes, with other members of the party, and climbed the mountain, where photographs of the snowshoe party were taken at the summit. The first man to reach the summit was Howard A. Curtis of Salem. The Governor was fourth, and Miss Helen Cabene of Salem, led the women in the party, being sixth.

Returning to Intervale Governor Cox hiked back to North Conway to the Hotel Randall, where the party has its headquarters. Hot coffee and doughnuts were served around a bonfire at the base of the mountain, before the start was made on the return trip.

While other members of the hiking party were satisfied to rest after the long jaunt of the morning, the Governor yesterday afternoon participated in a skating party at the Boston & Maine rink in the village. Last evening, he with Mrs. Bernard Q. Bond of Rochester, N. H., a personal friend of the Cox family, led the grand march in the dining room of the hotel, in connection with the annual winter sports dancing party of the Salem chamber.

Today the party plans a 15-mile

hike, starting at 8 o'clock, to Conway, five miles distant, and the return trip will be made along the westerly shore of the Saco River. Following luncheon they will adjourn to the ice rink where the Bridgton, Me., and the North Conway hockey teams are scheduled to meet in a hockey contest.

Ski Jumping the Big Event at Portland Winter Carnival

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9 (Special).—Never were weather conditions more favorable for winter sports than those that have featured the annual winter carnival which began here Thursday and will end tonight. Yesterday was clear and cold while today was still clear but decidedly colder. It was wonderful weather for ski jumping as well as for the other contests.

Today's program included the two big features of the carnival, the ski jumping and the dog team race. The former started at the big jump at the Western Promenade at 1 o'clock this afternoon with the junior events, followed at 2:30 by jumping of the international and national celebrities who are participating in the big contest.

Between 3:30 and noon were snowshoe and ski races, and in addition, there were several events exclusively for Boy Scouts. This evening there is to be a torchlight parade from Monument Square, through the principal city streets to Deering Oaks where there is to be one of the unique features of the celebration, a fancy dress skating carnival on the large skating pond in the Oaks. The judges who will award the prizes for the best costumes will be the King and the Queen of the carnival.

Emery S. Renstrom of Manchester, N. H., won the cross-country ski race yesterday, covering the distance of six miles in 51 minutes. O. Olsen of the city came in second and Erling Heisted of Berlin, N. H., third.

Representatives of some of the leading motion picture companies of the country are here today to take pictures of the ski jumping, and the crowning of the King and Queen is to be re-staged for their benefit on the Western Promenade.

MOTOR PLATES NEAR 300,000

Extra Supply Ordered—Black and White for 1925

The Automobile Registry of Massachusetts has issued 280,000 new 1924 number plates for pleasure vehicles and 68,000 numeral sets for business cars and motor trucks.

Thus far 330,000 sets for passenger cars and 75,000 "B" class plates (representing the original order for this class) have been turned out by inmates of the state prison at Charlestown. About 300,000 of the passenger sets have been delivered to the registry at Concord, N. H.

Original order for passenger car sets called for 400,000, against 405,000 in 1922. The unprecedented demand for 1924 numerals, however, caused a supplementary order for 60,000 more to be rushed to the penal institution.

With 120,000 passenger car and 10,000 motor-truck sets still to be completed, officials at the Charlestown prison do not expect to complete deliveries until well into the summer.

By April 1 they hope that sufficient progress will have been made to enable production of 1925 plates to begin. The 1925 plates will have a black background with white numerals.

The 1924 sets, including replacements for lost plates, will require 75 barrels of enamel will be required for the surfacing.

WHITTIER ASSOCIATION MEETS
AMESBURY, Mass., Feb. 9 (Special).—The Whittier Home Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Emily B. Smith, president; Mrs. Porter Sargent, Mrs. William E. Biddle, Mrs. E. A. Childs and Miss Alice Brown, vice-presidents; Mrs. Charles E. Fish, clerk; Mrs. John H. Howard, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Edward Cummings, treasurer; Mrs. Frank M. Hoyt, auditor. The officers also comprise the executive board.

DEPOSITS SHOW INCREASE
HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9 (Special).—Total increase of \$7,114,881 in deposits in state trust companies during the quarter ended Dec. 31 is shown by a quarterly statement prepared by Bank Commissioners John E. Byrne yesterday. During the same period, the trust companies increased their reserves by \$4,416,411.03.

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Salem Marine Society Leaving Home Established Century Ago

Old Organization Has Distributed Nearly \$300,000 in Relief Work During Its 158 Years of Existence

Salem, Mass., Feb. 9 (Special).—After 158 years of existence and a long career of beneficent activity, the Salem Marine Society, the second oldest organization of its kind in the United States and in its heyday one of the most influential in New England, finds itself without a home.

The Franklin Building, on Washington Square, which it has occupied for nearly 100 years, is about to be razed to make way for a modern hotel. The Franklin Building is one of Salem's landmarks. Built in 1810, it was for many years the largest building in the town. In 1830 it became the property of the Salem Marine Society, under the will of Thomas Perkins, on condition that the said Marine Society shall annually apply the net profits and profits thereon to the relief of such Poor and Indigent Members of said Society, who may not be given to excessive drinking, as shall be annually designated by the Officers of the said Society for the time being.

Severs a Link With Past
In vacating its old home, this ancient society severs one more link with the gallant past. Gone are the days of Salem's commercial glory and the ships that carried her name to the farthest seas. Only 12 of the old shipmasters who knew those days remain to tell of them. The membership of the Salem Marine Society is dwindling. The old profession of shipmaster has gone with the ships, and to perpetuate the society, in order that its work may go on, the old by-law which permitted membership to "only such persons who are or who have been commanders of vessels," has been amended, and "cabin boys" have been recruited from the sons and grandsons of former members. During its 158 years of existence it has enrolled 591 members.

The Salem Marine Society has celebrated its one hundredth and one hundred and fiftieth anniversaries. Instituted in 1768 and incorporated in 1771, it is, with the exception of the Boston Marine Society, the oldest organization of its kind in the United States. Its original purpose, as set forth in the petition for act of incorporation, was to raise a "Fund wherewith to relieve such of their Members as through Misfortune at Sea, or otherwise, stand in Need of Relief; and also to communicate in Writing, to be lodged with the Society, the Observations they make at Sea of any Matters which may render Navigation, particularly on this Coast, easier & safer."

The first funds for relief work were provided for in a quaint by-law which required: "That each member shall pay into the box for the use of the society, at the time of his entry, 20s. lawful money, and 8d. monthly, during such time as he shall belong to the society, which payments shall not be expended at any time by the society, but remain a stock in the box for the intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned."

Investments Limited
Investment of the moneys of the society was limited. "In no manner than on bond, with collateral security of land, under a good title, and without incumbrance, and at least double the value of the sum lent, as near Salem as can be and lying within the province," provided the by-law.

And to insure harmony, in meeting and to prevent dispute, article 11 insists, "That no member of this society shall at their monthly meetings play or promote the playing of cards, dice or other gaming whatsoever, as it is probable the same may be of damage to themselves, or some other of the society."

Fines were levied for quarreling or "needless contentions," for failure to attend the monthly meeting and it was further provided "That if any member of this society be guilty of profane swearing or cursing he shall pay to the box one shilling and four pence lawful."

It was evidently found necessary, for some reason, to increase the fine for "profane swearing," for it was voted May 25, 1769, that the fine

should be "Raised to two shillings & eight pence lawful money."

Disbursed \$288,929
During the first 100 years the society distributed \$28,945, and in the past 50 years \$185,284. A record is kept of beneficiaries and amounts but the society has always declined to make the list public. It maintains that it is not a charitable organization and that it does not dispense charity, that its assistance is a gift made possible through invested funds.

In addition to this work an interest in navigation, "in order that it may be more safe," required by the original charter, has always been manifested by the society. On June 30, 1791 the records read, "Voted £20 from the interest of the Society's funds for the aration of a Beacon on the Northern End of Baker's Island on the Notchen of Cape Cod, Ipswich and Marblehead harbors and influence used to obtain a proper survey of the coast. Some of these expenses were borne by members of the society, and in the matter of a light on Baker's Island and the placing of buoys in and about Salem harbor there seems to be no record that the society was ever reimbursed."

Collection Tells Story
A collection of pictures and material in the rooms of the society in the Franklin Building tells the story of the time when Salem flourished and members of the Salem Marine Society sailed her ships "to the farthest port of the rich East."

Proudly they tell that in 1785 the ship Grand Turk, commanded by Ebenezer West, made the first voyage from New England to India and China, and that from 1801 to 1810, inclusive, duties collected on imports at the port of Salem amounted to \$7,272,633.31. Although the present activities of the society are mainly the care of funds and its beneficiaries, it is still interested in maritime affairs. A few years ago it petitioned the Government to begin the work of dredging Salem harbor. Again and again it has urged its influence for the completion of the Sandy Bay Breakwater off Rockport, behind which vessels sailing up and down the coast might find a safe refuge in the winter time.

NEAR EAST RELIEF IN NEED OF FUNDS

The Rev. Mr. David, Citing Work to Be Done, Urges Support

In 10 or 12 years, if money is made steadily available, Near East Relief will have seen upward of 130,000 orphans of Greece, Syria, Palestine and the Caucasus district through the severe vicissitudes of refugee childhood and on their way to citizenship.

That was the rough estimate made today by the Rev. Jacob David, Massachusetts representative of Near East Relief, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., in the course of an appeal for money, food and clothing, which, he said must be forthcoming if the work is to go on. Help was never needed more than now, he said, adding that 45,000 children have been made orphans by the Smyrna disaster, which had so depleted the resources of the organization that "unless there is a large and immediate response on the part of America, 500,000 Christians will hardly survive the rigors they are now facing."

The Rev. Mr. David explained that "there are now 85,000 orphans in Greece, 10,000 in Syria and Palestine and 25,000 in the Caucasus district. Sixty thousand of these are in America."

R.H. White Co.

Mail Orders Filled—Boston 8 Telephone Orders Filled—Beach 3100

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White's Annual February

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8 MONTHS FROM NOW

We hold this sale because, year after year, it is so successful we have reason to believe we are giving our customers a service they appreciate. Ordinarily we would not be justified, perhaps, in selling merchandise to be paid for in eight months. But, when we originated the event many years ago, the reason for the postponed feature was that we were inviting our customers to buy their furs at the end of the season—many months, as a rule, before they would think of purchasing. We found high-grade fur makers unable to sell their stocks of beautiful furs, as retail stores generally were ending their season, and not willing to buy. The fur makers, therefore, turned to us, offering big price concessions. And so we proved, year after year, that customers who bought furs in our advance sales saved money because the prices the following fur season naturally were much higher.

The sale has grown in reputation and volume because we have never failed to save money for our customers. The underlying conditions this year are unusually favorable for our customers. The season has been abnormally warm and classed as "backward." We have secured wonderful values in furs of beautiful color and of high-grade, expertly selected pelts. Our friends may not only save money compared to prices that probably will prevail next Fall, but they may enjoy wearing their furs for the balance of the present season, and pay only when they would naturally pay—next October. As usual all sales are considered final.

SPANLESS BRIDGE PROPOSAL REVIVES MERRIMACK PROJECT

Haverhill Hears Reports of Future Development of River and Coming of New Industries

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 9 (Special).—Prospects of future development of the Merrimack River and the establishment of big industries along its shores in this vicinity, have started a city-wide controversy over the issue as to whether the new \$1,000,000 bridge shall be equipped with a draw or nor. So much feeling has been aroused that the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, which originally approved the drawless span proposal, has requested the waterways division of the Department of Public Works to withhold its final decision until after a canvass.

Members of the division of waterways are somewhat at sea on the matter because of the fact that when the special act passed the Legislature, giving authority to eliminate the draw, there was no opposition, while at the hearing before the waterways division the opposition was of such a formidable nature that the commissioners are perplexed.

The remonstrants, who represent heavy taxpayers of the city, say that development of the Merrimack River is not yet an abandoned issue and maintain that even though a draw could be installed in the future, it would be a difficult and expensive accomplishment. It was stated at the hearing that a large oil corporation was at present negotiating for the purchase of land owned by John H. Tilton, one of the remonstrants, and a draw in the bridge would be needed in order for the tank steamers of the oil company to pass up and down the river.

Robert H. Mitchell, chairman of the special bridge commission, also gave out the information that he had received information of a big development project that was planned for the city and if the project should go through he would join the remonstrants to the petition.

Leslie K. Morse, former mayor, made statements to the effect that the Bush terminal had agreed to construct a terminal at Haverhill if the river should be developed. With a deeper and straighter river, he said, Lawrence would be brought three and one-half miles nearer to Haverhill.

APPEAL IS ISSUED
TO "FEED THE BIRDS"

An appeal to "feed the birds" because of the snow and the natural scarcity of food caused by the late spring frosts and the dry summer has been issued by Edwin Howe Forbush, state ornithologist. Various means of feeding are mentioned in a special bulletin as follows:

"Scraps of meat and crumbs for chickadees, nuthatches and other insect-eating birds should be hung on trees where dogs and cats cannot get at it. Chaff from the barn floor scattered on the snow, or better yet under a shed roof, will do for snowbirds and sparrows. If anyone desires to spend money for this purpose, covered feeding shelves and especially prepared bird foods are on the market. With these shelves, the birds may be enticed to feed at your window all where their pretty ways will be a never-ending source of amusement for the children."

NEW CLUBS ORGANIZED
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9 (Special).—Business and professional women's clubs are being organized in Fort Fairfield, Presque Isle, Dover-Foxcroft, Eastport and Rumford, according to a report made here yesterday by the executive board of the state organization at its midwinter meeting. Representatives from all parts of Maine were present.

FANEUIL ASSOCIATION TO MEET
Judge Thomas H. Connelly of the Brighton district court will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the Faneuil Improvement Association tonight. Other guests of honor will be Walter J. O'Donnell, manager, and Thomas F. Morgan, assistant manager of the Brighton branch of the First National Bank; Walter A. Lambert, treasurer of the Brighton Five-Cents Savings Bank; James T. Knowles, president of the Brighton Co-operative Bank, and Fred T. Conley, president of the Faneuil Co-operative Bank.

These will not take the place of the usual presentation of the Anti-Saloon League in the churches, but will meet questions and explain conditions in a way impossible in the brief time set apart for public worship on the Sabbath.

The afternoon will be devoted to discussion and conference, addresses, questions and answers concerning the law and officers and the part which unofficial citizens may take to advantage in helping and influencing officers. There will be an attempt to meet all questions with information about liquor conditions, both inside state and elsewhere in the United States, and something of the world relationship.

ELKS RULER TO BE HONORED
PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9 (Special).—James G. McFarland of Watertown, S. D., Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, is to be given a reception when he visits this city and Portland Lodge on the evening of Feb. 19. The program includes a reception, banquet, entertainment and addresses. Elks from all over Maine will be present.

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Fancy Tailored Coats
in several smart models in a variety of shades and patterns,
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Coats and Wraps
An interesting collection of men's Coats and Wraps in models of correct styles and expert workmanship. Particularly attractive are the new imported woollens in a range of pleasing subdued color combinations that are entirely new and of unusual beauty. Prices range from \$58 to \$250

New Suits
Women's Suits of distinction and quality in a splendid assortment of smart and practical styles, all developed upon the slender silhouette basis to give the desired straight lines. Several different versions of the Tailored Suits cleverly styled are shown, also the highly desirable two and three-piece Costume Suits, including models of exclusive design featuring many new ideas. Excellent quality materials in navy, black, striped twills and soft natty shades of gray and tan. Tailored Suits, \$48 to \$110 Dress Models, \$65 to \$158 Costume Suits, \$110 to \$245

Gowns
The new Gowns have been developed along the lines suggested by Paris and modified to meet the particular needs of our customers. In our showing of Spring Frocks is emphasized the desired straight and slender lines and the simple, youthful types. Frocks are shown for sports and travel wear and for formal and informal occasions.

The favored materials include lace, chiffon, crepe Romaine, frost crepe, printed crepe, tub silk, Roshana crepe, linen, voile and gingham. Of particular interest are our new "Temple" Frocks to which are given the touch of custom-made workmanship.

New Blouses
Just Arrived—New Tailored Overblouses shown in the new materials and developing the new style ideas. Also New Costume Blouses, tucked, beaded and embroidered in all the new Spring shades.

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RUSSIA EXPECTS SHIPPING REVIVAL FROM RECOGNITION

(Continued from Page 1)

The Premier sent a telegram to George Tchitcherine, informing him of the happy event and expressing the hope that it would mark the beginning of a new era of collaboration between the two countries. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a person in the closest touch with the Russian Embassy the following details of the Russo-Belgian Treaty, which will be ratified by both sides within a month of the date of signature. Italy obtains the following concessions:

1. The petroleum zone in the district of Gromy, independent of that already granted to the Italo-Belgian consortium.
 2. A zone of black soil suitable for the cultivation of grain in the Ukraine.
 3. A coal zone in the Donetsk Basin.
- These concessions were given direct to the Italian Government, which later passed them to a consortium of Italian capitalists and industrialists. Prince Gorchakov, who returned yesterday from Moscow, will be the new commercial attaché. Until the appointment of an Italian Ambassador, the Marquis Paterno Nao will represent the Italian Government in the Russian capital.

GOLDEN RULE SHOP SEEKS INJUNCTION

Lynn Shoe Concern Wants Assets Removed at Once

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 9 (Special).—A bill in equity was filed in the Superior Court at Salem today by James M. Daly, former president and general manager of the Cushing Shoe Company, praying the court to restrain the purchasers of the assets of the concern, Lynn men, from holding an auction at the factory building, which has been leased by Mr. Daly and his "Golden Rule crew."

It is set forth in the bill that delays met by the new concern, organized by Mr. Daly and his loyal workers, 400 in number, and to be known as the Golden Rule Shoe Company, will greatly handicap them in establishing a business, and it is desired that the new owners of the Cushing Company assets remove the machinery as soon as possible.

It is claimed that shuffling benches and last bins in the factory are part and parcel of the building now under lease by Mr. Daly and the court is asked to restrain the Cushing plant purchasers from destroying or removing any of these fixtures.

The suit is the outgrowth of negotiations that have been going on for several weeks between Mr. Daly on behalf of his crew, who subscribed \$11,000 from their own savings to help him re-establish himself. The purchasers of the assets set a prohibitive price on the equipment, Mr. Daly contends, and he was unable to repurchase them.

He leased the factory over their heads and is now seeking a court order to oust them from occupying the premises.

MUSIC

Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 10, in Symphony Hall, a piano recital by Milja Nikisch.

On the same afternoon, at the St. James Theatre, the thirteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, in Steinert Hall, a piano recital by Florence Trumbull.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, in Jordan Hall, the second concert of the season by the Popsley Quartet. The program is made up of the quartets in A major by Mozart, G minor by Vaughan Williams, and C major (op. 53, No. 3) by Beethoven.

On the same evening, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Cecilia Society, Agide Jacchia, conductor. Mr. Jacchia's cantata, "Hymn to Russia," will have its first performance in America, with Irina Pilla and Richard Crooks as soloists. The program will be completed by Rossini's "Stabat Mater," with Anne Roselle, Nevada Van Der Veer, Richard Crooks and Fred Patton as soloists.

Thursday evening, Feb. 14, in Symphony Hall, a second concert by the Harvard Glee Club, assisted by Pablo Casals, cellist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Carlo Sabatini, assisted by Rulon Robison, tenor.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 15, and Saturday evening, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, the fifteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor. Jacques Thibaud, violinist, will play Lado's "Spanish Symphony." The other numbers will be Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" overture; Deems Taylor's suite, "Through the Looking-Glass," and Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture.

Friday evening, Feb. 15, in Paine Hall, a concert by the Elshuco Trio.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17, at the St. James Theatre, the fourteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Sunday evening, Feb. 17, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the second of a series of "Musicales," with Marie Sundell, Metropolitan Opera soprano, and Clara Larsen, pianist, as the artists.

Thursday evening, Feb. 21, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Richard Burgin, violinist, assisted by Felix Fox, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 22, and Saturday evening, Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, the sixteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 24, in Symphony Hall, a violin recital by Jascha Heifetz.

On the same afternoon, at the Boston Opera House, a recital by Tito Schipa, tenor.

On the same afternoon, at the St. James Theatre, the fifteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

MARKET FOR NATION FORECAST IN BOULDER CANON PROJECT

(Continued from Page 1)

It is for these reasons that the Boulder Dam project is the concern of the entire United States—not merely of the farmers of Imperial Valley, who will receive much of the water made available by the high dam at Boulder Canyon. Increased water supply, flood control and a great new block of hydroelectric power will mean a great increase of population in the region immediately affected, and consequently, an increased wealth to the country at large.

Figured at \$200 an acre a year, a conservative estimate of the crop value created by the project, the Boulder Dam would mean the addition of some \$75,000,000 a year to the agricultural wealth of the Nation. Since competition with other sections is eliminated from this project, and since the sale of electric current will soon repay the Federal Government for all it puts into it, no better investment could be made by Congress than authorization of work on a dam at Boulder Canyon on the Colorado.

HIGHWAY TREE MEASURE URGED

Appeal Made to Massachusetts Association

"Protect" your tremendous investment in trees and highways," urges Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association of Washington, D. C., in an appeal to the 5000 Massachusetts members of the association to support the Massachusetts Forestry Association's bill to provide more adequate care of the trees along the highways of the State. "Millions of dollars have been spent to build and beautify the highways of Massachusetts," Mr. Pack says. "Many millions more are to be spent during the next few years. Yet only \$13,000 a year is being devoted to maintain the fine old trees that line the highways of the Commonwealth. They are suffering from neglect. He continues:

"Planting trees is essential and many more are needed along the highways. Caring for them in their youth is important. Maintaining them in their age and full beauty cannot be neglected. Along their highways the people of Massachusetts have an asset in trees the value of which is incalculable. It is a possession that is outstanding among the states. Pride alone demands that care be taken of it.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association has recognized the importance of action. In filing the pending bill, Mr. Henry L. Shattuck of Boston has done a service. The measure is to provide greater protection for shade trees and other growths along the highways." It provides for a tree warden of state highways, who shall plan and direct the planting, pruning, spraying, removal and general maintenance of the roadside trees and shrubs. It provides for co-operation with the cities and towns and the growing in nurseries of young trees for this work. It creates a means easily to beautify and keep up this valuable asset.

Professor Clough, who, with Professor Mason, is a member of the English instruction department, will lecture on the letters of Cowper, Lord Byron, Charles Lamb, Sydney Smith, Charles Dickens, the Carlyles, John Ruskin, William James, and Mark Twain. He will initiate the literary letter to Brown extension courses.

Professor Mason's course will deal with novelists, from Rudyard Kipling to Willa Cather and Theodore Dreiser.

ART

Abbott Graves' Paintings

Abbott Graves' paintings of American gardens, on view at the Vose Gallery, take us out of doors for a change, to see the beauty of flowers in their natural surroundings. There is something more than the beauty of form and color in the artist's work. He seeks to get the relationship to nature, and so, he is concerned with the growth of trees and bushes and their blooming. There is no isolation or subordination of the details of nature. He paints the ensemble, one complete impression of growth. Even the persons in the pictures are painted in the decorative terms of the landscape.

In subjects like "Iris and Gold," the artist works out a scheme on a certain theme of color, violet and yellow. He achieves an exquisite harmony in this fantastic imagery of radiant gold sky and transparent blossoms. The paintings of New England doorways with old-fashioned gardens in front, are superb. The artist gets all the beauty of the colonial arches, the tracery, the stained glass, the delicate proportions. All are enhanced by the beauty of the sunlight filtering in streaks through vines.

"The Havana Kiosk" introduces a colorful genre subject. "Peonies" is a large decorative still life, finely painted though less original than the others. Mr. Graves is never photographically realistic. He would rather suggest the flowers than actually paint them. He has conventionalized his own style, and he never deviates from it. The feminine figures are idealized American types, always losing their identity in the surrounding beauties of nature.

UNITED STATES GLASS PROFITS

United States Glass Company report for the year 1923 shows a net profit of \$50,223, equal to \$2.17 a share on \$1,000,000 stock, par value \$25.

Medical Liberty League Inc.

A Massachusetts Corporation

Organized in 1918 to secure the abandonment of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts, and to free the people (more especially the public school children) from legalized medical supervision, regulation, and standardization.

OFFICERS

*F. Mason Padelford, M. D., President.
*Gustave P. Wilsell, D.D.S., Vice-Pres.
*Walter J. Graves, M.D., Treasurer.
*Della Delorme, Asst. Sec'y. and Treas.
*William Lloyd Garrison

*C. Augustus Norwood
(* Member Executive Committee)

Sustaining membership \$5.00 Annual membership \$1.00

Contributions for current expenses, and gifts for endowment, are needed to carry on this work to success.

Please send all checks and communications to the headquarters of the League, 755 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

WOMEN CRUSADING FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

continue agitation in favor of the measure in New England. In almost every state in the Union, according to Miss Pollitzer, there are discriminations of one kind or another against women. "In 11 states," she declared, "the father can will away the custody of children from the mother." In 40 states the service of the wife in the home is on exactly the same level as that of the husband. The husband is required to give board and keep, but nothing more, and the wife, in return, is obliged to give full-time services for him. In about 24 states, in case of injury to the wife, two suits can be filed—one for the recovery on the injury to the wife, and another suit, instituted by the husband, to regain the services of the wife which have been lost to him.

"The Woman's Party," said Miss Pollitzer, "is organized, not only in almost every state in the Union, but in many states it is organized in the Congressional districts. We are able, by this means, to bring direct pressure to bear upon Congress. A resolution calling for an amendment has been introduced in Congress, in the Senate by Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, and in the House of Representatives by Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R.), Representative from Kansas. We intend to carry this project on until the women win this cause—for it is a cause that, fundamentally, is right."

PROGRAM ANNOUNCED AT LINCOLN SCHOOL

Pupils attending the Abraham Lincoln School, at Arlington and Fayette streets, Boston, will share in a special observance of Lincoln Day next Tuesday.

The musical program will include selections by the school orchestra and violin solos by Manuel Rosenthal, Hymen Silberman, and Miss Lotty Lipkoffsky, while five pupils in the ninth grade will give patriotic recitations, as follows: "The History of the Writing of the Gettysburg Address," Miss Sarah Miller; "The History of the Writing of the American Creed," Miss Sarah Miller; "The History of the Athenian Oath," Anastasia Sarhanis; "Lincoln," Bahia Luffy; and "The Young Lincoln," Albert Mello. Similar programs have been arranged by the other classes.

STAR WOMEN'S CLUB WILL PRESENT PLAY

Formation of a choral class and of a class in parliamentary law, and the presentation of a play, are among the activities engaging the attention of members of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, which held its regular meeting yesterday at the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. W. H. L. Woodman, president of the club, will conduct the choral class, and Mrs. Ellen Doane has been named chairman of the class in parliamentary law, which is expected to come into active existence two weeks hence.

The club members are making every effort to make their forthcoming play a success. The play will be given March 14, and the title has not yet been disclosed.

The president, Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, and two delegates will represent the club at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbus Avenue on Friday, Feb. 29.

DR. OLDS HONORED BY AMHERST CLUB

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 9.—A testimonial dinner to Dr. George D. Olds, acting president of Amherst College, was given last night by the Amherst Club, an organization of business and professional men of the town and including in its membership faculty members from Amherst and Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Resolutions presented by J. O. Cooke, superintendent of schools, and adopted by the club, declared the accession of Dr. Olds to the presidency of Amherst to be "a matter of honest pride and satisfaction to the people of the town."

BOY SCOUTS CONTINUE THEIR CELEBRATION

Celebration of anniversary week by the Boy Scouts of Boston continued at the City Club today with a luncheon and reunion of the Knights of Loon Lake, comprising those who took part in last summer's outing. Tonight

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TAX-EXEMPT SECURITY ISSUES TEMPT MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

(Continued from Page 1)

weight by which borrowed money bears down on the present-day tax rolls in America's greatest and by no means worst governed city. In New York City the limit of our budget borrowing is set at 3 per cent of the assessed real estate value of the city, plus what is necessary for interest and for the sinking fund, which is not figured in this limit, making the proportion one-third more, or really 3 per cent. Furthermore, this is liberal, as, on the whole, our assessed values are higher than at which property can be sold here. There is a margin of about \$47,000,000 still existing on New York's borrowing power for corporate stock purposes at the present time, an estimate set by the courts which can only be juggled a very little either way.

SHOE WORKERS STAY AT THEIR BENCHES

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 9 (Special).—Despite the action of the joint shoe council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union that the shoe workers should not work longer than 10 o'clock Saturday forenoon, pending a settlement of the question of hours of labor, many of the workers today remained at their places until 11:30, the hour set by the manufacturers for stopping work. Austin E. Gill, general agent of the union, today said that he would recommend that the question of hours be arbitrated, and the recommendation was received by the council at its meeting this afternoon. The joint shoe council had previously voted to delay a decision in the matter of arbitrating this point until after the selection of the neutral arbiter. Now that the union's candidate for arbiter is chosen, it is believed that the hour question will be a subject for arbitration.

PROF. MACDONALD TO LECTURE AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9 (Special).—The appointment of William Macdonald, Ph.D., LL.D., to take charge of the classes in history taught by Prof. Allen Johnson Larned, professor of history at Yale University for the year 1924-25, was announced today by the university secretary.

Prof. Macdonald is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1892, received an honorary Ph.D. from Union College in 1895, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Chicago in 1900. He was professor of history and economics at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1897-9, professor of history and political science at Bowdoin College from 1899 to 1901, professor of history at Brown University from 1901 to 1917, and lecturer on government at the University of California in 1917-18.

CHIEF CHARGED WITH DRY LAW CONSPIRACY

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 9.—Richard B. Walsh, United States Commissioner, announced yesterday that warrants have been issued for Harold Congdon, chief of police of Salisbury; Officer William Fowler of the Salisbury Police Department; and Samuel E. Gardner of Salisbury on complaints charging conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition law.

The complaints were brought by Supervising Prohibition Agent Robert H. Pack of Bangor, Me., under the direction of Federal Agent Walter Sullivan of Lowell. The complaints, it is understood, are in connection with a raid made by federal agents on the morning of Jan. 24 at Salisbury Beach, which resulted in the arrest of six men, who were later arraigned here.

COAST-TO-COAST TRIP IS CANCELED

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9 (Special).—The second coast-to-coast tour which was to have been held under the auspices of the Portland Ad Club, but managed by Philip W. Blake, who carried through the successful coast-to-coast tour under the auspices of the State Chamber of Commerce last September, has been canceled.

While a very large number of bookings had been made, it was necessary to have at least 125 members in the party, and Mr. Blake did not dare to hold his equipment any longer in order to get this minimum. The trip was planned to leave Portland on Friday, Feb. 15.

CAMBRIDGE MUSEUM PLANS TALK ON ANTS

Ants as pets will be the subject of talks to be given at the Cambridge Museum for Children at 3 and 3:30 p. m. tomorrow by Dr. A. M. Wheeler of the Bussey Institution at Forest Hills. It is hoped to arouse competition among the children to produce the best ant farm for museum use in the spring. The museum has needed a colony of ants going about their daily tasks in a glass-topped house where visitors can observe them.

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TAX-EXEMPT SECURITY ISSUES TEMPT MUNICIPAL BANKRUPTCY

(Continued from Page 1)

many of these bonds have insufficient security; some even have no provision for sinking funds, and other features of amateur and unsound financing abound. Industrials. Betterment. The remedy is not, however, to tax municipals, but to condense the market by providing an inducement for capital to go into industrial channels, and thus restore competition between such normal municipal bonds as those of New York, producing about 4.25 per cent and the 7 per cent industrials, which are the normal investment of profit-seeking capital.

As things are at present, the dollar is seeking its own level; with the existing surplus a 4 1/2 per cent municipal is as profitable an investment as ordinary 10 per cent industrials, which are relatively scarce, having in mind an equivalent security. By reducing the surplus by enough to induce capital to resume its investment in the normal 4 1/2 per cent industrials, however this may affect industry or the yield of federal tax, it will certainly have a most healthy effect on American cities. It will stop effectively their wildcat financing; and the same applies to county and state issues as well.

The varying quotations on state bonds in Kansas, Massachusetts, Illinois, and other states are evidence to any investor that this condition of things is not normal. The remedy is to make the municipal bond meet a normal market; that is the quickest and the surest way to discourage the present dangerous development in municipal inflation.

Just what the position of the taxpayer would be, according to Mr. Metz, in the face of an impost on municipal bonds as a more drastic measure to diminish their circulation will be told in a succeeding article.

PAST MASTERS' NIGHT PLANNED IN ROXBURY

Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will hold Past Masters' Night in the Roxbury Masonic Temple, Feb. 14. The five candidates for the third degree will be members of the Page Men's Class of the Dudley Street Baptist Church. The class was named in honor of the Rev. Charles L. Page, formerly pastor of that church, now Chaplain of Washington Lodge. The work will be under direction of Worshipful Brothers Taylor, Allen, Watkins, Stevens, Ballantyne and Hoffman.

APPOINTING POWER IS DENIED GOVERNOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9 (Special).—The movement in Rhode Island to restore to the Governor power to appoint heads of state departments has been defeated with the lower house of the General Assembly voting down the bill, 44 to 43. The law enacted in 1901 provided appointive power by the Governor on the advice and consent of the Senate.

It now stands the Governor is free in but one instance to make an appointment without consulting the Senate, which is that of a member each year to the barbers' examining board. The Democratic Governor with a majority voting as Republican in the Senate is powerless to make appointments.

STANTON CLUB ELECTS

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 9.—E. L. McLean '92 of Augusta was elected president of the Stanton Club, at the annual meeting and banquet of the Alumni Association of Bates College last night. Harry W. Bowler '12 was elected secretary and treasurer, and L. M. Sanborn '92 of Portland, new member of the alumni council. Justice Albert M. Spear '75 of Gardiner was the chief speaker. W. F. Garcelon '90 of Boston and Dr. A. W. Anthony of New York were among others who spoke briefly.

TWO COLLEGES RECEIVE GIFTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 9.—Dartmouth College is given \$10,000 in trust for a memorial to Oliver P. Hubbard, professor in the college from 1836 to 1833 and his son, Grover, class of '62, by the will of Mrs. Henrietta W. Hubbard offered in probate court yesterday. Yale University is to receive \$15,000 for a trust fund to commemorate the life and service of professor Benjamin Silliman (1802) distinguished mineralogist.

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Furniture
Purchased during the February Furniture Sale will be delivered without additional charge.

MADAM SARA

Announces the Opening of an Uptown
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147 Newbury Street, at Dartmouth - Boston
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Here The Christian Science Monitor readers and all who appreciate individual service may shop in leisurely comfort.
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ITALY EXAMINES GUILD SOCIALISM

Dictator's Economic Experiment
a Serious Bid for Permanent
Industrial Peace

FLORENCE, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Comparatively recently Benito Mussolini, Italy's dictator, in one of his public talks, delivered an apothecosis on capitalism. He declared that capitalism was necessary for the peaceful and economical production of wealth, and, practically, that industry could not survive without it. This was a slap at the Communists, who, though they have been suppressed as a party, are in some sections of Italy a considerable part of the working population.

Still, while Mussolini is extolling capitalism, he is not content to give it free rein. He has appointed a commission to take control of the Italian labor situation, which is expected to curb labor unions in their demands on employers as to wages and hours, and employers as well who will not be permitted to cut wages, lengthen hours, or do those other things to their employees which result in strikes and disorder.

Experiment in Guild Socialism
The initial stages of the Mussolini program have been already worked out, is the announcement. On the one hand there is to be a Fascist trade corporation, with its separate organizations of agricultural unions or syndicates, and on the other, a labor organization, which is defined as guild socialism, where employers, called by the familiar name of "captains of industry," co-operate with employees in working out the problems that from time to time arise wherever one class owns the means of employment and the other class does the necessary manual work.

Naturally what is being attempted is called an "experiment." But it has this advantage over former experiments in trying to solve the problems of Capital's dealing with Labor, in that it accentuates the personal equation, instead of submerging the individual worker into the mass, where he is powerless to protect himself from exploitation.

No Price Too High For Peace
Here is the Mussolini postulate: Capitalism will commit suicide if it bears on Labor with more than a given weight. The worker must be paid a sufficient wage to enable him to live in the manner to which his class is accustomed. And, on the other hand, the worker must not endeavor to force the employing class to pay a higher wage than the demand for goods can bear; this demand being regulated by competition between manufacturers for a market.

On no account whatever, Signor Mussolini is reported to have said at the recent meeting of the Fascist Workers' Corporation and the General Federation of Italian Industries at the Palazzo Chigi, will the Government allow the present peace in Italy between the employers and employees to be broken. It has now continued for over a year, with the result that prosperity has replaced idle working conditions, and no price will be considered by the Government too great to insure this peace.

However, the Mussolini program goes a step further. It touches the Italian export trade, and it is hoped that a "solid front in finance, industry, and economy," in seeking foreign markets, will result in reciprocal arrangements with other nations, and the elimination of destructive home rivalries. In a word, the Italian Government will back Capitalism in developing foreign markets, and act as an arbitrator between rival interests in exploiting the home market.

That this experiment in satisfying both Labor and Capital is an ambitious one, is self-evident. The wages of the laborer are always a point or two below what he thinks he earns. The profits of the capitalist seldom reach the point where fear of failure is absent. Hence the class war. Others besides the disciples of Marx doubt whether the Mussolini program of guild socialism and industrial syndicalism enforced by Government regulation will bring permanent industrial peace.

RUSSIAN MISSION GOES TO CANADA

Commercial Embassy to Facilitate
Business of Canada and Russia

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A commercial mission has just left Russia for Canada. The head of this mission, Mr. Yazikov, who was formerly associated with the trade delegation of the Far Eastern Republic in Washington, outlined its plans and purposes in the course of an interview. He said:

There are several points in which the commercial interests of Russia and Canada touch. For instance, last year it was found that it was cheaper to import grain from western Canada into the Russian Far East than to bring the grain by the long overland route from European Russia or western Siberia. Canadian business firms have also shown an interest in the products of the Russian peasant hand industry. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is a large shareholder in a Russian-Canadian transportation company. The Cunard line and the Russian state fleet also participate in this enterprise.

One of the incidental purposes of our mission is to restore relations between Russian and Canadian natural scientists. The Academy of Science is sending a large number of its publication through the mission, and is endeavoring to enter into communication with various Canadian scientific bodies.

In reply to a question about the possible effect of the mission in stimulating trade relations between Russia and the United States, Mr. Yazikov said:

We are going to Canada under an extension of the Russo-British trade agreement and we are strictly limited to Canadian affairs in our business activities. At the same time, our mission may be of service in spreading correct information about Russian economic conditions in all parts of America.

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Spring—and the Vogue of the Tailleur

Nothing is quite so much in the feminine mind at the moment as the dominance of the tailored suit—the tailored suit in all its slim simplicity, all its slender grace and youthfulness

So, undoubtedly, it will interest everyone to know that here, in this vast repository of Fashion's latest and best ideas, the most authentic presentations of the tailored mode have been thoughtfully assembled. Tailleurs for mondaines; tailleurs for debutantes (and among these latter, models that are especially adapted for women of girlish figure); and in each and every instance the line is correct, and the material chosen for its development is that most appropriate for the purpose.

There are many models, of course. Costume tailleurs, some of them, consisting of coat-and-frock or cape-and-frock; others, a thought more severely tailored, of the coat-and-skirt persuasion, leaving the question of the blouse to be decided later. Of the materials, coverts, charmees, twills, Oxfords, mannish mixtures and hairline stripes are most frequently used for the severe effects; while for the more elaborate models, Patou crepe and other soft, fine wools are used, as well as supple silks.

Charming novelties in the Small Furs so necessary for early Spring wear with the new tailleurs are interestingly featured in the Fur Department. Especially chic are the satin-lined cravats of such silky-soft furs as moleskin, squirrel (natural or dyed) and ermine—the latter being particularly effective when worn with the black or black-and-white tailormade. The new slenderized Scarfs, of wolf, fox, mink, stone marten, baum marten and sable, are also most attractive.

(Tailleurs and Furs on the Third Floor; Blouses on the Second Floor)

For Monday

A Timely Offering of Fine-quality Cotton Fabrics

(imported and American-made) for Spring and
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specially low-priced at
58c. per yard

This attractive assortment comprises Novelty-woven Ginghams, Cotton Crepes in plaids and stripes, and various plain-colored Swiss Organdies (all of these materials being imported); and American-made Cotton-and-silk Chiffon Crepes, in a wide range of the popular colors.

(First Floor)

An Early Spring Sale of English Cretonnes

of the finer type; new, colorful fabrics that will contribute much to the genial atmosphere of the Summer interior, whether in town or country

exceptionally low-priced
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At the same time 2,000 Yards of

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in the colors most sought after for draperies, will
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at \$1.95 per yard

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)

The Spring Importations of Printed Silks

revealing a really remarkable variety of fashionable designs and color effects, are displayed in
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For Monday

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at prices far below the actual values

Hemstitched Satin Damask Tea Cloths

Size 36x36 inches	each \$2.50
Size 45x45 inches	each 3.75
Size 52x52 inches	each 4.75

Hemstitched Satin Damask Tea Napkins (to match cloths), size 15x15 inches

per dozen \$5.50

Hemstitched Satin Damask Tea Sets

Cloth, with twelve 22x22-inch Napkins to match per set	\$19.50, 23.50 & 25.00
Cloth, with twelve 24x24-inch Napkins to match per set	\$25.00, 29.50 & 32.50

Cloth, with six 18x18-inch Napkins to match per set	\$10.50
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(Linen Department, Fourth Floor)

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Fourteenth Program
of Boston Orchestra

The program of the fourteenth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, was:

Brahms—Symphony No. 2 in F major. Loeffler—"A Pagan Poem." Strauss—"Death and Transfiguration."

The playing of the orchestra throughout the afternoon was unusually brilliant. It was one of those performances in which audience and orchestra seemed peculiarly sensitive to each other. If the playing aroused the audience to a degree of enthusiasm out of the ordinary, it was also this quick response on the part of the audience which seemed to inspire the players. It was one of those rare occasions on which a perfect sympathy reigned in all parts of the auditorium and the result was one of those memorable performances for which both listeners and players deserve an equal share of credit.

Such an atmosphere was particularly favorable to Brahms' symphony, of which Mr. Monteux gave a fine reading. It has been said by some that only a man of Teutonic blood can properly understand this music. On the contrary, it has often seemed during the last few years that only a man of Latin race and training has been able to reveal its inner beauties and meaning. Mr. Monteux's readings of Beethoven, Brahms, and Strauss have certainly been cases in point, and one who had the good fortune to hear it is likely to forget Mr. Toscanini's "Tristan."

So too with Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration." It may not be denied that much of the thematic material of this piece is vulgar and commonplace, its harmonies often trite, as harmonies go at the present time; and that the orchestration, which at first seemed marvelous (and is so as a matter of fact) cannot entirely conceal these defects as its novelty wears off; but the lofty conception which inspired the work, the tremendous imaginative power and sincerity which lie back of it make it one of the most appealing and affecting of the composer's works. It is impossible to listen to it unmoved. Mr. Monteux's reading was the pianist in Loeffler's "A Pagan Poem." He made his first appearance here last fall at a recital before the faculty and students of the New England Conservatory of Music, with which institution he is connected. At that time it was said of him in these columns: "Mr. Monteux's playing revealed an artist of the highest type. His technical mastery of the instrument is complete, and more than this, he possesses poetic imagination and musical insight. This opinion was not only confirmed but strengthened by his playing of yesterday. To be sure, the piano part of Loeffler's 'Pagan Poem' did not offer him abundant opportunities for the display of his talents, but only a pianist and musician of his caliber could have played this difficult music with such complete understanding and effectiveness." S. M.

Chicago Solo Orchestra

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—An interesting concert was given at 21 by the Chicago Solo Orchestra, a new organization, directed by Eric Delamar, which devotes itself to the interpretation of music that asks only a limited symphonic treatment. Twenty-four members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra succumbed for the presentation of the music which Mr. Delamar had selected, and which he effected which the composers and the conductor evolved from this small body were remarkable, indeed.

The program opened with the overture, which, with incidental music, Mr. Delamar had written for the New York production of "The Betrothal." In its vivacity and charm this overture clearly overshadowed the compositions in the scheme of art. Two of the works—a miniature symphony and a rhapsody, respectively, by David Stanley Smith and Leo Sowerby, were written specially for Mr. Delamar's solo orchestra, and were performed for the first time. In each of the pieces one felt the cleverness, rather than the spontaneity of the artist. Mr. Delamar made it clear in his symphony that he is a practiced workman, but he did not make it clear that his emotions had been profoundly moved when he set down the notes upon the score. The phrases are "short and snappy," and the harmonic scheme is of the newer order, but of beauty of thought and feeling there is little to be found. Something of the same criticism applies to Mr. Sowerby's rhapsody. This is music of a composer who, artistically speaking, is still saying wild oats when he sets forth. There is much that is ingenious in the rhapsody, but not enough that is delectable to the ear.

In addition to the works mentioned, the program was provided with Schubert's familiar "Valse Triste," a serenade and valse, written by Vincent d'Indy, in a moment of relaxation from his accustomed austerity of style, and a cycle of three "Prison Sonnets," composed by Max E. Oberdorfer and sung by Raymond Koch. The latter creation offered a serious and honest contribution to the vocal repertory. The composer made no concessions to listeners who love a tinkling tune; but he was convincing in the setting of poems in which gravity and drama are the salient notes.

Novelties at Eugene Goossens Chamber Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Eugene Goossens has begun another series of those chamber concerts with which, in the most debonair manner possible, he flutters the devotees of musical London. The performances all take place at the Aeolian Hall and the dates announced are Jan. 16, Feb. 20, March 12, April 9, and May 16. The program contains a variety of unfamiliar works, old and new. Some of the latter must not be taken too literally, perhaps—music as well as poetry, and which returned trifles—but even these demand a place in any serious attempt at surveying contemporary art, and Goossens is doing a real service by bringing so much fresh music within the field of his programs.

For the concert on Jan. 16 he had a small orchestra, very choice indeed, conducted by himself, and including Reille, and containing among other brilliant players his brother, Leon Goossens, an artist of such exquisite attainment that one is tempted to call him the Casals of the oboe.

First on the program stood Eugene

Goossens' own prelude, "Philip the Second," a darkly rich, tragic, thoroughly dramatic thing. Then followed Mozart's Divertimento in C (admirably played), a couple of Brahms songs, sung by Esther Coleman with beauty of tone but somewhat apathetic phrasing, and Herbert Bedford's Interlude, "Hamadryad," in a version newly scored for small orchestra and gaining by the change.

But the real curiosity of the audience fastened on the final work—"Catalogue de Fleurs," by Darius Milhaud (said to be its first performance in England), and the suite "Histoire du Soldat," by Stravinsky.

Milhaud's work is exactly what it sets out to be—a florist's catalogue put to music. In effect, a musical equivoque. Perhaps he got the idea from hearing that Schubert could set a menu to music. Anyhow, Milhaud executed his Catalogue deftly in a string of quaint little movements where the voice (very sweetly and not at all sung by Esther Coleman) describes "La Violette," "Les Jacinthes," etc., while five instruments (wood wind and strings) play an accompaniment that evokes a sort of pictorial fragrance.

Stravinsky's "Histoire du Soldat" for violin, clarinet, bassoon, bass, cornet, trombone, and percussion, also in short movements, was otherwise a very different affair. Here a crude violent tale is developed in music consummately clever, its lines hard with cynicism, its colors flaring with barbaric callousness. Composed about six years ago as incidental music for a stage production of the "Soldier's Tale," it probably loses significance on separation from its dramatic entourage, but it still succeeds in appearing what it is—one of Stravinsky's most characteristic manifestations.

M. M. S.

"Fashion" Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Feb. 8. PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE—Beginning Feb. 3, 1924, a revival of the comedy of 1845, "Fashion," by Anna Cora Mowatt; acting version, with songs of the period, arranged by Brian Hooker and Deems Taylor. Directed by Robert Edmond Jones and James Light. Costumes by Kirah Markham and Mr. Jones. Art curtain by Reginald Marsh. Scenery by Messrs. Marsh, Throckmorton and Jones. The cast:

George Brown as George Brown, Jr. Mrs. Tiffany as Mrs. Tiffany. Helen Freeman as Helen Freeman. Charles Ellis as Charles Ellis. Stanley Howlett as Stanley Howlett. Adam Trueman as Adam Trueman. Perry Ivins as Perry Ivins. Mary Morris as Mary Morris. Colonel Howard as Colonel Howard. Rusa Wenciwaka as Rusa Wenciwaka. Macklin Marrow as Macklin Marrow. Guests, Eloise Pendleton, Cynthia Barry.

If what was presented seriously on the stage 80 years ago is laughed at today, it is a bit disconcerting to realize that the most up-to-date play of this season of 1923-24 it naturally follows, will seem strange and old-fashioned to the sophisticated New Yorker of 2003-4. That what we consider the presentation of this play may have ever seem ridiculous or that the most modern naturalistic acting technique has ever seen grotesquely artificial, is almost entirely missed by the chief of the early Holmes seriously doubted the early claims of the railroad promoters to the effect that trains would some day actually run as fast as a 15 mile an hour.

The revival of "Fashion" at the Provincetown Playhouse, under the management of Kenneth Macgowan, Robert Edmond Jones and Eugene O'Neill, proves to be the worth while undertaking everyone felt that it would be, from the moment the first announcements appeared. It was inevitable that the presentation of this play may have ever seem ridiculous or that the most modern naturalistic acting technique has ever seen grotesquely artificial, is almost entirely missed by the chief of the early Holmes seriously doubted the early claims of the railroad promoters to the effect that trains would some day actually run as fast as a 15 mile an hour.

The corner stone of all effective acting, whether in comedy or tragedy, is sincerity. And there is one form that more than any other requires absolute seriousness of approach, sincerity of treatment and fidelity to the truth, it is the form known in the theater as satire. In a performance of this kind, the ultra-serious manner and customs of the year 1845, the satire is produced not by an attempt to satirize the play itself, but by showing the custom and manner of the day as they actually existed, and it is the great difference between the point of view of that day and ours that presents the incongruity, and as a consequence causes hearty laughter.

Walter Abel's Good Work

In the performance at the Provincetown Playhouse, Walter Abel strikes just the right note as the tried and true lover. The next best performance is given by Mary Morris as the young girl, who turns out to be an heiress, and who bursts into song at the finish of each of her intensely emotional scenes. If the other members of the cast would act their parts as nearly true, according to their best understanding, to the serious manner in

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Disapers, 6 to 7:30. Table d'hôte and a la carte.

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"Beyond the Dunes," From Painting by Clyde Forsythe
Shown in the Opening Exhibition of the Billmore Salon, Los Angeles

"Fashion" Revived

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 11. SOMETHING very acceptable came into the civilized circles of the earth when certain hunters of the earth's beasts began to shoot with cameras instead of guns. Splendid spoils are these moving pictures of the wild animals of the world and the beasts of the air, as seen lovingly by their big brothers, the men. Two of these men, with their pictures and their tales, came to London for the December holidays (they had both been here before, for such pictures as theirs are ephemeral) and behold—they are still here, and for popularity and pleasure they equal anything in town.

First came Major Dugmore with "The Wonderland of Big Game." Then came Captain Knight with "In the Tree Tops." They came to the Polytechnic Hall, which is now London's first-class picture house, and one of the very few picture houses where one may be sure of the quality of the entertainment paid for.

The "Romance of the Real," the Polytechnic program calls itself. A comprehension of how much we all of us welcome and enjoy this romance, first came with the success of "Nanook," who was paying a return visit to the Polytechnic just before the Christmas attractions began. And truly, it is a find, indeed, under your feet in a picture palace, to see on the screen something so honest, kindly, patiently. What sheer beauty there is, too, in the movements of many animals!—that is, when they are moving securely, and with the dignity of fearlessness, "the grace of courage" as a good book hath it.

In these two English films one is members marvelous movements—storks prance single-file along the crest of a hill, giraffes promenade with the slim elegance that one fancies some popular trees would have if they should one day take up their roots and walk, elephants steal by mysteriously (for when they scent danger, says Major Dugmore, they can move their great bulk in utter

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and "Castle Garden" of lower Manhattan painted on it, is priceless for the provoking of hearty laughter. The atmosphere established is fine beyond words, but the stage direction leaves much to be desired and a great opportunity is lost thereby.

Everything has been done by the scenic artists to portray the proper atmosphere. The ornately painted curtain that rolls up from the bottom is to be held, and so are the tin foot-light reflectors, the scene is marred by chairs, flower-pots and flowers, ships

yet is that of Dr. McGovern, whose travel film "To Lhasa in Disguise" is another big holiday attraction. It tells how he journeyed, camouflaged as his servant's coolie, to the Sacred City of the Buddha, and what befell him there. Dr. McGovern, like Major Dugmore and Captain Knight, is an Englishman, writer, scholar, adventurer, explorer.

Also, like them, he tries a joke occasionally, and like them and like every film lecturer so far heard in London, they are always the same jokes. About how many wives the natives have, how seldom they wash, how fleas are found everywhere, and how much women talk. No matter. These remarks are much less disconcerting than what other travel films with a slightly propagandist flavor offer. In "Through Romantic India" for example, we were calmly told that there were "10,000 born criminals for every British official in the country." But the bad jokes in the three first-rate films described are only momentary flickers of the "Romance of the Real."

As for examples of a mish-mash of real and reel, London now has "Down to the Sea in Ships" and "The Wolf of Tibet." Both films are full of passages of splendid adventure, but the bravery of the men who lecture as the pictures are shown—especially when they are the men who took the pictures—when it comes to the pictures, they seem to talk down to us a bit, but perhaps they must.

The most distinguished film lecture

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Art in Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Feb. 1

Special Correspondence

WITH the opening of the art galleries in the new Billmore Hotel the artists of the west have gained another splendid opportunity to show their work, and one which they have evidently appreciated, since the comprehensive exhibition now on in the main and auxiliary galleries is a thoroughly representative one. According to the announcement on the catalogue of the opening exhibit these galleries are "dedicated to the advancement of western art," and "aim through its public exhibitions of carefully selected work to stimulate interest and appreciation in the art of representative painters of the west who are rapidly forming a nucleus of a distinctive American school of painting."

The group of 72 paintings is indeed of a quality which may well cause a feeling of pride and hopefulness. Many of them are old acquaintances, having been accorded honors in past exhibitions. The rich setting of the main gallery, which is the principal reception hall of the hotel, agreeably enhances the beauty of the pictures and a fortunate arrangement by which they are hung quite apart from each other, almost in an architectural setting by which the pleasure of looking at them.

The carefully selected artists who are represented in the opening salon are: Ernest Albert, A. N. A., Carl Oscar Borg, Franz Bischoff, Benjamin B. B. B., Dana Bartlett, Loren Barton, Francisco Carneo, George Townsend Cole, E. Irving Couse, Maynard Dixon, Clyde Forsythe, Arthur M. Hazard, Thomas A. Hunt, Frank Tenny Johnson, Aaron Kilpatrick, Kathryn Leighton, Jean Mannheim, Charles Hamilton Owens, Dewitt Parshall, N. A., Hanson Puthoff, Edgar Payne, Carl Rungius, N. A., William H. Smith, A. A., R. L. R. R., Roscoe Shrader, Donna Schuster, Jack Wilkinson Smith, Edouard Vyskael, Edward Volkers, William Wendt, A. N. A., Max Wiczorek, and Blanch Whelan.

Hawaiian Scenes
In the three smaller and more intimate rooms adjoining are groups of charming examples of the art of the west, the northwest and the desert. In the second gallery is, perhaps, one of the most unusual collections ever assembled. It comprises a series of 37 opaque water colors, in which the artist, Charles Hamilton Owens, has given a graphic and vivid reproduction of the volcanic of Kilauea in the Hawaiian National Park. He has struck, in this seemingly impossible subject, just the dignified note which makes his interpretation impressive without being melodramatic, poetic without weakness.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Debussy and Stravinsky

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

LONDON, Jan. 25.—I OFTEN had a chat with Claude Debussy during the 12 years I knew him. More than once did he express toward me feelings of sympathy which I highly appreciated and now regretfully remember. There are few images I can evoke with greater sadness than his; he had so much more to tell me. Yet there are few that I can recall with a more smiling tenderness. His way of expressing himself in social intercourse was so much his own, his abrupt ways even were so meek, whilst his irony was so biting and so much to the point and his reasoning so sound that, even now, the remembrance of his words and intonations is sufficient to blend together mirth and melancholy.

I repeatedly have had occasion to defend his memory against the forcing of his opinions and even distorting them for the sake of witicism, and of being whimsical, that is to say, of sacrificing sincerity for the sake of pleasantness. I know of no more absurd accusation. I never met anyone more sincere in his opinions, however quickly formed, or more sober-minded under the semblance of extravagance. All his views, even when expressed at random, as it were, in the course of a conversation, had the appearance of careful elaboration by meditation, and even when otherwise, they came forth, fully armed, from the very bottom of his nature, than which a more consistent one has seldom been found.

A Sensitive Nature
He had been given the reputation of a misanthrope. It is a fact that he cared little for the world or men generally. It is wrong to such a reputation that, for two years, I did not venture to make his acquaintance, but when I met him I was able to gauge his extreme sensitiveness, as well as the refinement and gentleness of his temperament concealed by a demeanor to which a peculiar bashfulness gave an appearance of abruptness. I have had personal proofs of this, and some of his letters to me would suggest it, if my mind and heart were not here to certify it. But I have often had an opportunity of observing his sensitiveness on occasions in which I was not personally concerned, and in a sphere where his susceptibility was naturally keen, namely, music and musicians.

He frankly and openly held certain kinds of music and certain composers. He did not cover his antipathy under the cloak of formulae. He felt toward them a peevishness which was due not merely to the little pleasure he derived from their works, but to the harm which, in his opinion, they did to music itself, which, always held in reverence behind his words, vivid smiles and witticisms, he concealed a real worship for his art, about which he was extremely modest. On occasion, he might have made out before those who are indifferent that he was a stranger to music and he might have replied to them as he did to a certain painter, whose canvases he disapproved of and where he thought the coloring was not the color of Paradise, which it was supposed to represent. When the painter retorted: "You have been there, M. Debussy?"—"Yes, I have been there," he replied, "but I never mention it in front of strangers."

Appreciation of Stravinsky
But nothing appertaining to music was foreign to him; and not only old music, the music of Bach, Chopin and Weber, of which he spoke affectionately, sometimes giving way to a sudden silence which opened a wide horizon of tenderness; but also the music of his own time and music which might have been supposed quite foreign to him.

I shall never forget that he was one of the first to mention to me Igor Stravinsky at the time of "Petrouchka." I had never yet met the young Russian composer, whose name had hardly gone beyond a narrow circle. I believe it was Maurice Ravel and Delage who revealed Stravinsky to me, but very shortly after, I heard Debussy say to me, with his head bowed down and frowning, and his eyes seeking shelter behind his high bulging forehead: "One must hear that music; it is wonderful." And on repeated occasions, he told me, emphasizing the adjective, "His talent is redoubtable." And on the day following the "Rite of Spring," the influence of which he had felt, he uttered without dissimulating his feelings, and full of admiration, those words which I have never forgotten: "However it may be, this is not the way French music will be rendered. In fact, next to his passion for music, I might even say, with it, he had an unalterable passion for French music. He knew our duty toward it and the influence from which we had to save it; and he was rightly afraid of seeing a young generation of French musicians following the footsteps of this 'redoubtable Russian genius.'"

I have often thought of Debussy's expression, when he was telling that of all the generous admiration he

felt for this young genius and of all he could see in it that was antagonistic to the needs of the French art. Lately I had occasion to go through the letters which Claude Debussy wrote to a friend at the end of 1911, where he said: "Do you know that, quite close to you, there is a young Russian composer, Igor Stravinsky, who has the instinctive genius of color and rhythm? I am sure that you would like him and his music immensely. You will find no hesitation or pretensions in it; it is childish and wild. Yet the treatment is extremely delicate. If you find an opportunity to get to know it, don't miss it."

Four years after, reverting to this subject, Debussy again wrote about Stravinsky the following delightfully spirited passage, full of unusual penetration, where irony covers affection: "I saw Stravinsky recently. He said, 'my "Fire-bird," my "Rite," as a child says, my top, my hoop.' And he is precisely like a spoiled child who, occasionally, is ill-mannered in dealing with music. He is also a young savage who wears inordinate neckties and kisses a lady's hand, treading on her toes at the same time. When old, he will be unbearable; I mean, he will tolerate no music, but meanwhile, he is wonderful, positively wonderful."

Amused Sympathy
There is no disparagement to the composer of the "Noces" in saying that he did not wait until he was old not to be able to stand any music but his own. A good many of us have already observed this for a long time. Besides, it seems that Wagner's frame of mind toward the music of others was not very different, even in the case of Liszt, from whom he used to borrow unblushingly. No doubt Claude Debussy could not have foreseen that the composer for whom Stravinsky would feel an enthusiasm which would be all the louder as it is more stunted in the case of others, would be Tchaikovsky; but this would probably not have surprised him. He would soon have distinguished what was true from what was sham. He was no dupe and he took good care not to be duped, whilst his taste, however impulsive its manifestation in conversation might be, was the outcome of an extremely shrewd mind, matured and consolidated by reflection.

How can one help smiling, when reading those lines of the author of "Petrouchka" with reference to the author of "Rite of Spring" and noting an entire absence of jealousy, and a deep and at the same time amused sympathy, and every feeling which, in such a subtle and observant mind, could be touched by the genial barbarity of Stravinsky?

The New Double Keyboard Piano

Paris, Jan. 20

Special Correspondence

THERE was presented in Paris the other day the new piano with double keyboard of Emanuel Moór. When the piano dethroned the clavichord, it may be argued that it marked a step not toward progress, but toward an impoverishment of the technique of the virtuoso. That is what struck Emanuel Moór and what induced him to undertake the patient researches of which his new piano is the result. The organ, in spite of the numerous possibilities of varying the sonorous scale, possesses not only two, but three or four or five keyboards. Why should the piano, which disposes of only one color for each note, be deprived of a supplementary keyboard?

The presentation of the new instrument was made by the wife of the inventor, Mme. Winifred Christie, an Irish pianist of great talent. She shows a particular comprehension of Bach. Her playing is marked by clarity, balance, finesse, and intelligence. On any kind of piano this artist succeeds in enchanting her audience. But on the double keyboard her mastery affirms itself more irresistibly.

The coupling of keyboards, the adjunction of octaves are valuable resources for the interpretation of Bach. In the new piano there is a vibration of the sound which recalls the organ. At the same time the sonorous planes become more independent and varied. The interpreter can underline an "entry" without altering the volume and breaking the equilibrium of the composition. This instrument is a triumph of delicacy and subtle resonance.

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Marya Freund

A Prophet of Schönberg

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Feb. 8

MME. MARYA FREUND, the soprano, tells me that when she prepares for a concert she is more anxious about works of recent date than she is about those written long ago. "For unless you perform modern music well," says she, "you give the impression of singing false notes."

Now if my experience goes for anything, I must say that I have received the very impression Mme. Freund speaks of, listening to the performance of a modern piece which I knew had been perfectly rehearsed. To mention an instance, I thought when I heard Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" last season, that the voice part was altogether unrelated, except rhythmically, and perhaps also emotionally, to the accompanying instrumental parts; or, otherwise put, that it consisted of notes that were inherently false and that were incapable of being made to sound true, no matter how much trouble the soloist might take in the study of them.

Pats Schönberg Above Brahms
Not that I am so venturesome with my objections as to speak them out to Mme. Freund. It would, I doubt, be of little use. She would have an answer for me that would compel surrender. But to illustrate her zeal for the modern cause, I will quote her again. It was a fine winter morning when I called on her at a house just off Riverside Drive. The sun shone in the broad southern windows of the studio, and somehow everything seemed to favor free expression of opinion. The light was clear on my paper as I took notes, and there can be no mistake as to the record. Mme. Freund declared that she considers Schönberg the greatest composer within actual memory. "I go so far in my regard for his genius," averred she—and I can see now the earnestness of her features, as though she realized that her words would some time be returned to her in print—"as to place him above Brahms."

Too bad, in my opinion, that this

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helped introduce "Pierrot" in Brussels and in London.

"The purity of the notes," she observed by way of a final word, "is of the greatest possible importance in 'Pierrot,' though the singer uses a sort of speaking voice in sounding them. I was four months learning the piece, when I appeared in it for the first time."

Losing the Tune

By FULBERTON WALDO

THE course of empire may be westward, but music is independent of national frontiers and boxes the compass as it pleases. A song-hit of Broadway is a rapid voyager that soon makes night melodious in Prague or Constantinople.

Last summer by going to Europe I tried to get away from one of them. The attempt was a failure. On the Leviathan was a first-class band of second-class stewards, 12 in number. Every one was a German, who had taken out his first naturalization papers in America. Every one was versed in the Teutonic tradition of classical music.

They came down into the steerage where I was living (to see what the lot of the third-class voyagers is like) and give us a concert. They blew their cheeks purple with Wagner and Beethoven. Their audience was delighted. But the face of the chief steward was beclouded. Something was on his mind. He tapped the leader on the shoulder as the "Tannhäuser" March came to an end. "Play 'Yes, We Have No Bananas.'"

When I landed at Southampton, I wanted to believe that the tune that had assailed my ears "from morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve" was left behind and would be deported with the semi-alien bandmen to America. Alas for the vanity of human wishes! When I left my hand-luggage at the railway station in Southampton while I went to see friends in the city, the youth in charge was blithely whistling that tune.

On the homeward voyage, a fellow-passenger aboard the Mauretania was a Welshman, much addicted to music. His name was Lloyd George. He said he was given persistently to understand by the ship's orchestra that there was a dearth of bananas.

When we came to Quarantine, we were met by a shipload of Greeks, who flaunted a banner of gratitude to Lloyd George for his efforts in behalf of their country. They had a vociferous and blatant array of tubas, trombones and cornets. It was making the welkin quiver with a tune appropriate to the occupation of many of those aboard the vessel, who had abandoned their perishable wares for the day in order to greet the former Prime Minister.

I came back after the 6000 miles and picked up a newspaper, in order to catch up with the world so full of a number of things, so destitute of one edible and succulent commodity. The first item that met my eye was this:

SONGSTERS' STORM KILLS 350,000 BANANA TREES!

PANAMA—Advices from Bocas del Toro say that 350,000 banana trees were destroyed by the recent storm in Talamanca Valley.

Yes—what's the use?

Mechanism and Music—"Grinding" versus Art

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON, Jan. 25.—IN HIS vivid way H. G. Wells tells us that in little more than a century man has made a stride in the material conditions of his life vaster than he had made during the whole long interval between the palaeolithic stage and the age of cultivation, or between the days of Pepl in Egypt and those of George III. "A new gigantic material framework has come into existence. Clearly it demands great readjustments of our social, economical, and political methods. But these readjustments have necessarily waited upon the development of the mechanical revolution, and they are still only in their opening stage today."

The fact that just before beginning this article the writer heard—seated comfortably at home—the second act of "Tristan and Isolde" performed at Covent Garden Opera House, proves that great readjustments are also being made in the conditions of musical art. As a sign of the times, perhaps still more significant, was the recent experience of hearing music played in Pittsburgh, Pa.—even if the music itself was not particularly worth hearing. Any small boy can now construct a crystal receiving set at the cost of a little trouble and a few shillings. And with good head, phones these crystal sets ar—by the way, for truth and purity of tone, immeasurably superior to the more expensive valve sets.

Pianos and Gramophones

Apart from the "wireless" and its incalculable possibilities there is the mechanical reproduction of music by pianolas and gramophones. As a lecturer at the Royal Institution said the other day, the pianola provides a simple means of performing brilliant pianoforte music without the necessity for acquiring finger technique, with the result that the instrument has entered into hundreds of homes in which previously dwelt a silent piano. Not only can the interpretations of the great pianists be listened to, but the records can be analyzed and studied in detail, giving an insight into the characteristics distinguishing them from each other. The gramophone has similar advantages, and many violinists and cellists have discovered the trick of slowing down the records of famous players to get valuable hints on fingering and bowing. Perhaps that is why the gramophone records of certain artists are strangely unlike their concert performances.

Even the humble, domestic telephone can be put to musical uses. Not long ago in a northern town the writer saw it become the medium for a violin lesson. The proceeding would have scandalized a London or a New York telephone operator. To this particular exchange, however, an hour was but as three minutes. No one bothered very much whether a re-

ceiver was off or on, so, the connection once made, there were no further interruptions.

But these and other happy results of what Wells calls the mechanical revolution are familiar phenomena; and schoolboys are now quite calmly contemplating the time when television will enable them not only to hear but to see opera from their own homes. To those of us who dislike the conventionalized mechanical acting and production of opera it seems scarcely worth while going to the trouble and expense of inventing a means of seeing these crudities. Why not leave well alone?

Servants or Masters

Much is being written about the influence of music on those thousands of citizens into whose homes broadcasting is bringing musical art for the first time. Sir Hugh Allen, in a recent address on "Music and the Man in the Street," drew attention to another side of the picture. "The attitude of a majority coming into touch with art," he said, "becomes aggressive. Music may be of the greatest service in refining and ameliorating conditions. But we rather overlooked the fact that the wide promiscuous public had remarkable capacity for exercising an influence on music. . . . This undeveloped mind is especially subject to be imposed on and to fall a prey to commercialism." To the present writer the danger to art, if there be a danger at all, lies in another direction. Day by day, wrote Samuel Butler in 1863, the machines are gaining upon us; day by day we are becoming more subservient to them. And about 10 years later Ruskin said to Oxford undergraduates: "Almost the whole system and hope of modern life are founded on the notion that you may substitute mechanism for skill, photograph for picture, cast-iron for sculpture. . . . You think you can get everything by grinding—music, literature, and painting. You will find it grievously not so; you can get nothing but dust by mere grinding."

The musician, of all artists, can least afford to become subservient to machines. Wireless broadcasting, gramophones and player-pianos are good enough servants for the reproduction of music, but they are bad masters for its production. The broadcast companies, no doubt, do their best; but at present their best is often the musician's worst.

Romain Rolland long ago pointed out that in the time of the great classic masters, Germany had hardly any institutions for the giving of regular concerts, and choral performances were hardly known. He claimed that there is no worse misfortune for art than a superabundance of it. "Music is drowning the musician . . . when has he time to be alone to listen to the music that sings within him?" And that was written in the days before the flood of broadcasting.



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DORMITORY ACCOMMODATIONS

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

New Light Upon Edmund Burke's Career

The Early Life, Correspondence and Writings of Edmund Burke.

By Samuel P. Hays. London: C. M. Whittington, Ltd., 22a St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.

Mr. Arthur P. Hays, Samuel's son, and the Rev. Arthur Warren Samuel, claim that their father's life, correspondence and writings of Edmund Burke, throws an entirely new light upon the early phases of the great statesman's career. They claim, moreover, to have refuted certain allegations against Burke which have hitherto been regarded as matters of historical fact, and to have published for the first time a considerable amount of documentary matter for which previous biographers have sought in vain.

It is necessary, in order to show how this biography came to be compiled, to summarize briefly the rather singular circumstances of its authorship. The chief author, the late Mr. Arthur P. Hays, being a scholar of no ordinary attainments was elected during his undergraduate days to the authorship of the College Historical Society of Trinity College, Dublin. During his tenure of this office, he undertook at the request of his fellow members to edit the original Minute Book of the "Club," founded by Burke in 1787, from which the society traces its origin. This work, however, was hardly begun before Mr. Samuel realized that, in order to present Burke's utterances as summarized in the Club Minute Book in an historical setting, it was desirable to extend the scope of the work sufficiently to give "a picture of Burke's early life and undergraduate surroundings."

This phase of Burke's career had never been fully dealt with by his previous biographers and a considerable amount of research was, therefore, necessary in order to obtain biographical details. The records in the Muniment Room of Trinity College were examined and a close study made of the newspapers and pamphlets of the period. For Burke's correspondence with Richard Shackleton, much of which is published together with some early poems, in the present volume, recourse was had to the Leinster Papers, though the letters themselves were subsequently corrected with the originals in the possession of the Shackleton family.

The manuscript in this form was nearing completion when the author's career was cut short by the war. He had, however, left behind him certain notes indicating lines of research which might profitably be pursued. Chief among these was the proposal that a full investigation of the literature, relating to the famous Lucas controversy, might prove by internal evidence that the part in it assigned to Burke by Prior and other biographers was contrary to the actual facts.

This work was taken up after the war by Mr. Arthur Warren Samuel, the author's father. After a diligent examination of the pamphlets of the "Lucas Conference," he arrived at the conclusion that Burke so far from opposing Lucas, as he is invariably represented as having done, actually supported him. This support, Mr. Samuel declares, took the form of the publication of certain anonymous pamphlets which "bear unmistakably the impress of Burke's literary style" and "anticipate his method of political reasoning." The pamphlets are published in an appendix to this volume, and the reader can hardly fail to be struck by the thoroughness of style and sentiment which exists between them and Burke's other speeches and writings published beside them.

Controversy on this subject is likely to arise, but Mr. Samuel's conclusions do not rest solely upon the assumption that the anonymous pamphlets were Burke's. For, putting all else aside, the idea that Burke should have opposed Lucas is inconsistent with everything we know of his political philosophy. How the legend of his opposition to Lucas arose is not known, but the fact remains that the majority of his biographers have faithfully subscribed to it and gone hither-to have ventured to refute it.

The remaining feature of note is the publication of Burke's contributions to the Reformer, a weekly paper which he started in Dublin in his eighteenth year, and which was believed to be irretrievably lost. Mr. A. W. Samuel

was, however, successful in tracing and recovering the complete set of 13 numbers, a discovery which adds substantially to the value of the present work.

We thus have before us a considerable amount of data regarding Burke's early life and university training, and from it we gain a fair idea of the environment in which his philosophy was molded. Dublin was then, as ever, a storm center of political controversy, and we can watch Burke's intellectual greatness flourishing and expanding in its atmosphere.

Apart altogether from its obvious historical interest, this book stands out as a work of no ordinary merit. The manner of its presentation is scholarly in the extreme, and the restraint and moderation with which the authors have treated a subject for which their enthusiasm is obviously intense, contrast favorably with the exaggerated, atmospheric effects to which the modern biographer is so unhappily prone. We have no hesitation in describing this book as a literary production of a fine order.

G. C. G.

Mr. Phillpotts Turns to Allegory

The Lavender Dragon.

By Edna Phillpotts. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.25.

Considerable humor is manifested in the encounter between Sir Jasper and the beautiful beast. The knight and squire come upon him as he is taking an early evening siesta.

"From his open nostrils rumbled a not unmusical snoring, somewhat suggestive of the French horn, and round about him wild creatures gambolled without fear. 'Half a dozen rabbits leapt and danced between his huge front paws, lizards ran over him, and birds hopped along the serrated summit of his vast back, lofty as the ridge-tiles of a mansion. There were indications of great age about him, for though of a sweet and wholesome appearance, he was thin, and the elaborate architecture of masonry ribs that supported his circumference appeared through his integument and coat of mail."

When Sir Jasper, after some altercation with his squire, George Pipkin, decided that it would be unkindly to advance upon a sleeping foe, "he struck his mailed glove upon his shield, lifted his voice and raised such a volume of sound among the echoing

cliffs that the Lavender Dragon awoke. Like curtains his eyelids ascended and revealed two enormous eyes, glowing as fire opals and large as the rose windows in some great cathedral.

"Bless my life!" cried the dragon in good nervous English. "What have we here?"

Most primeval dragons have behaved quite otherwise when beset by English knights, so with the anticipation of something new, the reader settles down to follow the fortunes of Sir Jasper. A comfortable conviction is felt that he is not going to have the customary adventures, and this is well founded. Life at the stronghold of the amiable dragon flows on in friendly and beautiful ways.

If the allegory seems at times to be a trifle confused, it is possibly no

more so than most allegories, and perhaps only one immortal Englishman has entirely succeeded in this line. The fact that he was a thinker, not a distinguished writer of novels, may have aided rather than impeded him. For a modern maker of fiction, Mr. Phillpotts has done well.



A Survey of Color Printing

Old French Color Prints.

London: Messrs. Hulton & Truscott Smith, Ltd., 15 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.

In the book under review, Messrs. Hulton & Truscott Smith, a newly established firm of publishers, have surpassed in fine production their first volume, "The Etchings of Sir Francis Seymour Haden," printed not long ago. The present volume has confirmed all that was expected of it, and it would be difficult to find a more sumptuous book, published at so relatively low a price.

The selection of the prints illus-

trated, with Matthew Arnold, a form of moral instruction or mental satire. Aristotle is the mathematician of criticism, while Coleridge is the high priest.

Criticism is, in short, the man. Symonds, buttressing his dictum that all great poets become naturally great critics, quotes Shelley on Coleridge: "You will see Coleridge; he who sits obscure."

In the exceeding luster and the pure intense irradiation of a mind which, with its own internal lightning blind, flags wearily, through darkness and a cloud-enriched meadow of the air, a hooded eagle among blinking owls.

"Criticism, at such a height, is no longer 'mere reasoning'; it has the absolute sanction of intuition." Neither definition nor example could

Reactions of a Reader

IT WAS Mr. Maurice Hewlett's proposal that there should be a published edition of "The Diary of Lady Anne Clifford" (London: Heinemann, 7s. 6d.). No hazardous project, this, but one certain of rich recompense. For from out crinkled, yellowed pages, covered with the prim, slanting characters of someone who made a later transcript of the original diary, there emerges in high relief the figure of little indomitable Lady Anne. Thanks to her diligence, we may even look on at the unfolding of the innermost thoughts of her "small, sharp, vigorous mind," as she recorded them from London or from the garden at Knole. The perturbing gaps between entries, Miss Sackville-West's fascinating preface makes eloquent.

The long preface, then, is no less delectable reading than the diary proper. Miss Sackville-West makes Lady Anne intriguingly convincing. We see her as a child, whose father was the Elizabethan Lord Cumberland, "with his personal beauty, his golden armour, his pointed diamond ring, and the Queen's glove in his cap," most glittering and swaggering of gentlemen fitted out their own steeds for the capture of foreign merchantmen and the plundering of foreign towns. His visits to his family were infrequent. "When my mother and he did meet," wrote Lady Anne, "their countenance did show the dislike they had of one another, yet he would speak to me in a slight fashion and give me his blessing." Though she and her mother were sometimes in powers to make his wife sign away her lands, he threatened, he persuaded, he cajoled, he even humbled her by depriving her of "the Child."

"Your land," he once wrote to her, "transports you beyond yourself and makes you devoid of all reason." Lady Anne being much at Court, a friend to Anne of Denmark and to Lady Arabella Stuart, even the King took a hand at bringing her to terms. All to no avail. And, in time, she was actually parted no longer from her property. In later life, she spent all her time in the north; she made triumphal progress from one of her castles to another, commanding her tenants to act as escort; she improved and planned and built; she was hard, but entirely just with her people. Once, so the story goes, in order to force a tenant to pay his yearly rent of a hen, Lady Anne spent £400 at law and, when she had won her suit, invited the tenant to dine with her off the "disputed bird."

Now and then it is refreshing to have someone rebel against the slaughter of the modernists. A certain lecturer holds one of the hallmarks of impressionist verse to be its illusive quality. He challenged his audience to quote from memory a single line of Miss Lowell or of any modern poet. There was silence, acute and ominous. Then a woman rose and, solemnly uttered the words:

One red sunset by
And then another cab.
And then another.

We dare not say we have quoted her correctly. But such is our best recollection of three lines which, we assume, should be credited to Miss Lowell.

It all depends what you are looking for when you take up Michael Monahan's "Heinrich Heine" (New York: Nicholas L. Brown, \$2). Whether you will find gratification or disappointment. It might have been hoped that a character so complex, and a career so blend of diverse elements, as that of Heine would take on new color and disclose hitherto unknown lights and shadows when seen through an Irish glass. But there springs disappointment. For the small book in which Mr. Monahan reviews the already familiar facts of Heine's troubled career and essays a new critical appreciation of his poetry and prose, leaves the reader with a greater sense of the author's reach for the purple patch than with any added apprehension of his subject. In other words, Mr. Monahan praises, sometimes eloquently, sometimes with unpleasant exaggeration, but he does not interpret. After all, he leaves us further on the outside

than we have been frequently without a guide, with the "Book of Songs" in hand, for instance, where the poet has revealed himself in terms which he who can may understand.

We wonder how pleasurable a task it is that which has fallen to Miss Ruth Lerch—Miss Lerch being the new nautical bookseller with a shop on board S.S. Samaria, now on a world cruise. Of course, on the face of it, hers is an entrancing and golden outlook. But, judging from our own habits at sea, we are prone to think that ocean reading is an uncertain business at best. We discover in ourself unaccountable fancies and prejudices; our reading at sea bears practically no relation to our reading on land. No, we shall not be more explicit. If you imagine that we read detective stories at sea, we shall not prevent you. Our mood changes with the variable condition of wind and wave and sky. Just as radiant sunshine and shifting gray fog quickly occur and recur within the hour, so our literary tastes are fickle beyond imagination. Still, we have never made a world cruise. Perhaps, when we do, we shall contrive to detach our gaze from the roll of the waves and fasten them upon estimable books of travel.

The Process of Growing Up

The Child's House.

By Marjory MacMurchy. New York: The Macmillan Co., \$1.75.

Vanessa, the youngest of the particular Brown family of the story, struggles to fit herself into their scheme of things, although she is not conscious of any particular scheme. She longs to be like other children, but conditions and her own individual nature combine always to make her appear different. The failure of her first party to tally with her notion of what it was going to be, her mistaking Uncle Elihu for a burglar, the adventure with the green parrot, the calamitously moist picnic, the fair at which she learned something about the variation and elasticity of the conventions—all these adventures of the inner man are told by Miss MacMurchy with a delicious touch of humor, with remarkable apprehension of the child's viewpoint and of the mental conflicts endured in the mysterious process of growing up.

This is another of those books about children which bring especial appeal to adults. Every woman, no matter of what period, will find mirrored in it more than one similar experience of her own childhood.

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Archbishop Benson's

biography by his son, A. C. Benson, is aptly entitled "The Trefoil," concerned as it is with the Archbishop's work at Wellington, Lincoln and Truro, before he went to Canterbury. Comparing the present biography with those which have preceded it, the London Times says: "Once again the best wine has been kept to the last. Mr. Benson is, of all the Archbishop's sons, the one who has inherited most of his spirit, and he is able in this informal memoir to express that spirit."

The Trefoil, by A. C. Benson, \$4.50

"Tis sixty years since"

the Civil War and the events which Major George Haven Putnam recalls in his new volume "Some Memories of the Civil War." Major Putnam rightly feels that the two generations of Americans which have grown up since his youth would find much of interest in some of the incidents and something of the atmosphere of those strenuous war years. (Lincoln, Davis, Grant, and other historic figures pass through his pages, and several of the outstanding incidents of the war are treated in a new and enlightening manner. The volume concludes with a chapter on the career and character of Israel Putnam, the Revolutionary hero. Aside from its interest for the general reader, Major Putnam's book is of considerable historic importance. Some Memories of the Civil War, by George Haven Putnam. \$2.00

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An Exposition of China

China.

By Emile Hovelague. London: The Macmillan Company, \$2.25.

In translating Emile Hovelague's "China," Mrs. Laurence Binyon has provided opportunity for English-speaking readers to acquaint themselves with the history and characteristics of a people concerning which most of us know little: a nation, moreover, concerning which the public opinion of the United States needs for its general and effective intelligence to know more. "Every Chinaman aware of the facts," says M. Hovelague, "knows that China is a power against the cynics."

So, for example, our mental picture of China, as we read our newspaper, paints itself on too large a canvas: "The country, at bottom," says M. Hovelague, "is not more interested in home questions than in foreign politics. All these upheavals which, seen from afar, seem the only manifestations of her life, are mere ripples on the surface of the great motionless Chinese ocean. Her true life goes on practically unchanged beneath this scum." This is shown by the quite negligible number of the combatants in comparison with her population of 400,000,000. All these resounding operations are carried on by little armies in which the same soldiers appear over and over again; the protagonists of these military and political struggles are always the same. A handful of ambitious men are dragging an inert China to destruction.

M. Hovelague prepares the reader for his exposition of China by devoting the first book of his volume to the impressions made upon him by travel in that country. His second book considers "Ancient China: Its History, Religions, Institutions and Art"; the third book examines the external relations of China from the Opium War to the fall of the treaty of Portsmouth, of the last of its 26 historic dynasties; the fourth takes up the New China, a general view of present conditions and an interesting contrast between the two civilizations in which he presents our Western civilization as seen by the Chinese mind. And all this, evidently, is necessary to a reading comprehension of China in 1924, for here surprisingly one finds the ideas and convictions current thousands of years ago still current and operative in the life of the Nation. One hesitates, after reading the book, to use the word "nation" with respect to China: "She has never, strictly speaking, been a State," says our author, but instead "only a loose federation of innumerable little autogamous democracies, families subject to an emperor who, though an autocrat, has no effective power over them, and is a high priest or a pope rather than a sovereign."

The theoretical man from Mars, newly arrived on this planet, would find much to interest him in M. Hovelague's contrast of the Western and Eastern civilizations; and we of the West may also read and profit. A limited understanding (which is the most that can be hoped for) of an alien civilization is better than none; and in that direction the present book seems helpful, and is highly interesting along the way. "China" in short, offers a composite presentation of the Chinese people that is admirable.

R. B.

more so than most allegories, and perhaps only one immortal Englishman has entirely succeeded in this line. The fact that he was a thinker, not a distinguished writer of novels, may have aided rather than impeded him. For a modern maker of fiction, Mr. Phillpotts has done well.

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Pastorale: A French Color-Print

trated, numbering about 100, of which 24 are mounted plates in facsimile colors, and the introductory comments, some 30 pages in all, are the work of Mr. Campbell Dodgson, keeper of prints and drawings at the British Museum, and it goes without saying that it could not have been given into abler hands.

Mr. Campbell Dodgson at the outset underlines the difficulty of gaining a complete survey of this delightful art, as no museum really possesses an exhaustive collection; most museums not having even fairly adequate ones of these coveted prints, and the actual number of absolutely fine French color prints is comparatively small. No wonder that, when the vogue for them sprang up rapidly, prices began to soar.

Mr. Campbell Dodgson deals chronologically with the processes and periods and masters, beginning with the infancy of color printing, following up with line engravings, color prints from one plate and in succession discussing upon mezzotint, the three-color process—the imitation of chalk and pastel—stipple—and la manière de Lavis. It is a fascinating and elucidating survey which, in the pleasantest manner, supplies a surprising amount of condensed and carefully sifted information.

The illustrations are admirable—an alluring gallery of scenes and pictures from a century often abused, we all know, but in which the love of beauty had become almost a sacred cult.

The Pleasures of Criticism

Dramatis Personae.

By Arthur Symonds. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2.50.

The critic resides, not in his definitions, but in his criticism; just as the novelist, or the painter, or the poet, lives in his works rather than in his theories. Yet this truism, so often proved and repeated, scarcely hinders us in our pursuit of definitions and theories. Man is a theorizing animal; we must give reasons for everything, even when it were best to feel things rather than to imagine that we know them. In Mr. Symonds there is less than the usual discrepancy between theory and practice. No collection of essays by him can be of indifference to the reader in quest of the fuller and more enduring pleasures of the arts. "Criticism," he writes, in one of the present papers—and it is all too short—"is a valuation of forces, and it is indifferent to their direction. It is concerned with them only as force, and it is concerned only with force—in its kind and degree." That is coldly put, in terms of physics; how deeply and humanly it is felt, one need but turn to the rest of the book to discover. Symonds' conception of the critic is akin to the panegyrist and the exegetical; first of all, he would penetrate to the essence of the artist and learn wherein he is different from his fellow-men. He would not be prejudiced and therefore unfair; at the same time, he does not share the illusion of tolerance so all-inclusive that it winds up by accepting everything. The critic, like the artist, has his personal limitations. Least of all is criticism a "mere describing and comparing of books, a mere praise and blame of this and that writer and his work." When Coleridge writes a criticism of Shakespeare he is giving us his deepest philosophy in a manner in which we can best apprehend it. Criticism with Goethe is part of his view of the world, his judgment of human nature, and of society. With Pater, criticism is quickened medita-

Gentlemen of the Road

Highwaymen

Hounslow Heath has a good and proper sound of jingling from spurs and horses galloping; and, as Paul Honoré, New York: Robert M. McBride & Co., \$2.

and the assisting coachmen a bit of an argument to enliven the rollicking course of Mr. Pickwick's career. And here are Hounslow Heath and Dick Turpin and Black Bess, and Bluekin, and Claude Duval and Jonathan Wild, and Colonel Blood, highwaymen all, and a fine lot to read about.

Mr. Finger has had his heart on highwaymen one suspects, for many a moon. Now that he has at last settled to a subject that pleases him, he roars into his pages with a whoop, roars through them and out again—York to London in a day, never drawing rein and never drawing breath. Sabers rattle and drums roll, coaches come clattering across heath and hollow, and there is always one who waits in the moonlight, silent as a shadow till his pistol clicks and the coachman cries: "Lord-a-mercy! This be Claude Duval!"

Col. Thomas Blood starts the roll: a genial rascal who did much damage to the Duke of Ormond and who, if Mr. Finger keeps strictly to the truth, went running down a London street, spilling the Crown Jewels of England left and right. A very gallant gentleman, whom the King most properly recognized and presented with a pension!

Next is Jack Sheppard, who broke into purses and out of jails with celerity and dispatch, and who was finally ruined by the writing gentry. That is to say, sundry persons of the stamp of John Gay and Defoe be thought themselves of what great deeds Jack Sheppard might come to do, and Mr. Sheppard followed on in gallant style, only to come to grief at the hands of a pastry cook.

Dick Turpin and Claude Duval have the greater fame: for they are legendary heroes of Old England. Can any one better Turpin's mad ride to York or Duval dancing with the duchess in the moonlight? It is right that we have them as our heroes, and not dangled before our eyes as petty thieves and cutthroats. They should be, as Mr. Finger has them, right proper gentlemen of the road, with certain merry conceits of their own and a taste for the King's good gold.

It would be a dull day, indeed, without Claude Duval, his good deeds and his bad ones, his dancing, his riding, his robbing, and Mr. Finger has set him down pleasantly and well. So much has he done, as for that matter, for every one of these merry thieves. Certainly he weaves romantic discourse about them, puts the words into their mouths that they might have said, lifts truth and legend with a writer's license, and does it all deftly, imaginatively, picturesquely, till they all stand before us in bright breeches and scarlet coats: gentlemen of the road indeed.

BETTER TONE DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Ordinarily Inactive Specialties

Make Good Gains—U. S.

Steel Up

Stock prices showed an improved tone in today's abbreviated session of the New York market.

Early irregularity in the steel shares was bid up on expectations that a favorable showing in the January unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation would be issued after the market closed. Steel common crossing 108 for a net gain of more than 1 point.

Leather and oil shares also made good recovery from recent heaviness. The best gains were recorded by ordinarily inactive specialties, Fisher Body jumping 3 points, and General Electric, Foundation Company, Remington Typewriter, and Otis Elevator rising 1 to nearly 4 points.

The closing was strong. Sales approximated 450,000 shares.

Bonds again were subjected to selling pressure in today's early dealings, with profit taking directed against foreign and domestic issues which recently have shown the greatest strength.

Prices generally moved within narrow limits, with a mixed movement in the rails. Foreign government bonds, including Serbian, Russian, and Danish 6s, were lower, but United States Government issues steadied, with fractional gains in some of the Libertybonds.

A gain of almost two points in Associated Oil 6s, based on reports of changes in the company's finances, was the only outstanding event in the first hour.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: A reaction may be justified, but a discriminating market like this one it is possible that, instead of a substantial general decline, a readjustment of prices to a more realistic substitute, which has been going on—namely, the falling off in individual speculative stocks and bonds without effect upon other stocks more favorably situated as to stability and good prospects. There appeared to be no attempt to threaten the desirability of carefully selected investments.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It appears to us that there is very little buying of stocks today with the idea of becoming anything like permanent owners. The all buying is with the expectation of being able to pass the stock along within a few days at a profit to someone else at higher prices. This, to be sure, constitutes a large proportion of the buying at all times, but today the proportion is unduly large. This process keeps along merrily while money is easy to borrow, and while the market is willing to take stocks, but it does not constitute a healthy condition, and if carried too far, cannot but produce a corresponding reaction.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Money indication of ease, and the inevitable relation of money rates to the return on investments in securities, are maintaining the market at a high level so long as funds can be borrowed at reasonably low rates.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: Although predictions have been made freely that the market will be a discriminating one, it has had considerable difficulty in getting started. Some stocks, on which evidence indicates that a reaction is likely, have made good progress while others have lagged. Our opinion is that the stock market will be a discriminating one, and that the market will be a discriminating one.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: The upward trend of the market is clearly defined and the hesitation and large volume which would signify important distribution in the market have been kept to the short side by traders who thought the upward movement had taken place too quickly, and that the market was overvalued. The market has shown an enormous capacity for absorbing profit-taking sales, and the market is a discriminating one. At the present writing the market is reactionary, but nothing has occurred to indicate that there is any change of trend.

Schlurmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: As we have pointed out in these letters recently, the market has been a discriminating one, and the market is a discriminating one. The market is a discriminating one, and the market is a discriminating one.

Imperial Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents. Canadian funds, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Newmarket Manufacturing Company, of Newmarket, N. H., declared regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 15.

California Fruit Growers' Association declared regular quarterly dividends of 43 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 25.

Freight Transportation Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 13 cents on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 cents on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

Hudson Motor, 20 1/2

Hupp Motor, 20 1/2

Illinois, 106 1/2

Indiana Ref., 134 1/2

Ind Oil & Gas, 7 1/2

Inspiration, 37 1/2

Inland Empire, 43 1/2

Int. Comb. Eng., 24 1/2

Int. M. of P., 31 1/2

Int. Nickel, 41 1/2

Int. Paper, 41 1/2

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NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—The

Yr. 1934 Div.						Yr. 1934 Div.										
High	Low	\$		Company	Sales	High	Low	Last	Net	Change	High	Low	\$		Company	Sales
81%	79%			A. B. ...												

30 State Street, Boston

is a member of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank issues Drafts, Letters of Credit, Telegraphic Transfers, and

	1923	1922
ec. oper rev.....	\$8,826,022	\$9,989,141
er revenue	8,826,022	9,989,141

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
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ench francs..	.0459 $\frac{3}{4}$.0455 $\frac{1}{2}$.193
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Per thousand. *Per million.

LONDON WOOL SALES
LONDON, Feb. 9.—The offerings at the

auction yesterday amounted to 10-
bales. There was a good general de-
mand at full current rates, with home,
American and continental buyers partici-
pating.

1024 Div.

Low	Company	†Sales	HI
34%	Prod & Ref.....	32800	43
42	Public Serv N J	2200	44
100%	Public Serv N J pf	200	101
121%	Pullman	8100	125
56	Punta Sugar	24500	

1

Net Change	Yr. 1924		Div.	Company	Sales	High				Net Change
	High	Low				High	Low	Last	Change	
+1 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	3	Transue & W	200	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	2
+1 3/4	43	40	3	Under Type	1350	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	3

1 week: Stocks 3,851,770 shares; bonds \$73,209,000.

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WE REGARD the terms "ancient" and "modern" quite settled by accepted definition. We and our time are "modern"; the Renaissance ushered in the "modern" period of history. Before modern came medieval and before medieval came the unmeasured stretches of antiquity. Those who precede in time are older, are they not? Plato and Caesar were ancients; Shakespeare and Gladstone are moderns.

Thus do we denote relative ages of the human race. But quite the opposite terms we apply to the individual as the years pass, the individual grows older, while humanity grows younger. Another curious paradox of language, we are tempted to exclaim. Paradox indeed, but deeply rooted in the fundamental idea of progress.

The present distinction between ancient and modern is comparatively recent, going back only to the temporary away of neo-classicism of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, when the "ancients" were held up as the final models of achievement in the arts, which would never be equaled again. In spite of the triumph of the classical revival a century or so earlier this dominating conception did not establish itself without a struggle. In France the controversy over the relative merits of "ancients" and "moderns" was termed "La querelle des anciens et des modernes," and in England "The Battle of the Ancients and the Moderns." The victory lay with the "ancients" for some time and although the romantic movement reversed the decision, the theory with its sweeping implication remains firmly imbedded not only in our language but even in conventional thought. In other words, we retain the terms whose only possible meaning we repudiate.

This very inconsistency was most trenchantly emphasized in the thick of the controversy by two of the keenest writers of the seventeenth century, Pascal and Fontanelle. Both insisted that the only logical analogy is between the lifetime of the individual and the age of the race. "We are in the old age of the world and of philosophy," they declared, "what we call antiquity is infancy and youth." The ancients, therefore, were beginners, mere tyros, and exhibit all the crudities and errors of youth. We are in their debt, of course, because we have all the advantage of their achievements upon which we can build and improve; and we can be warned by all their errors and shortcomings.

Such a forceful position rests obviously upon one vital premise: we are intellectually the equals of the men of earlier ages. And this Fontanelle

unhesitatingly postulates,—that nature maintains human abilities unweakened in potentiality through the centuries. Little wonder that Racine and Boileau bitterly opposed, though in vain, Fontanelle's election to the august French Academy!

This vigorous conception, so vital in its motivation of thought and conduct, was by no means original in Fontanelle or Pascal. At the beginning of the century Descartes had expressed it, and his followers had developed it repeatedly. Malebranche, for instance, wrote: "Reason re-

the history of their? . . . Why should we grope among the dry bones of the past, or put the living generation into masquerade out of its faded wardrobe? The sun shines today also; there is more wool and flax to the fields. There are new lands, new men, new thoughts."

These utterances have now become the faith of the past century. So "ancient" and "modern" have reversed their time-honored connotations, established in the neo-classical period. The latest development in the view of the age of the race is the emphasis that has been put upon the extreme youth and immaturity of mankind even at this much vaunted

Spring Yellow

Yellow with birdfoot-trefoil are the grass-glades.
Yellow with cinquefoil of the dew-grass leaf.
Yellow with stonecrop; the moss-mounds are yellow;
Blue-necked the wheat aways, yellowing to the sheaf.
Green-yellow, bursts from the copse the laughing yaffle;
Sharp as a sickle is the edge of shade and shine.
Earth in her heart laughs, looking at the heavens.
Thinking of the harvest.

—Moreth.

grasses begin their growth. Many push their way out through the last remaining drift, and great fields of bright-colored blossoms step on the very heels of the retreating snow banks. There is no distinct tree line on the mountain. Small patches of low, weather-beaten and stunted mountain hemlock, alpine fir and white bark pine occur up to seven thousand feet. A few diminutive hemlocks grow above this elevation. Their crowns are broad mats of branches, flattened by the weight of their winter burden.

While the great drifts of snow make a colorless landscape, the mountain never remains the same on two suc-

The Angels in Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ONE were to ask himself the question, Are there angels in heaven? he would find that the true answer contained great comfort and joy. It is, therefore, worth while to gain some appreciation of what relation these angels in heaven bear to our happiness and well-being.

First of all, we should have a clear understanding of what heaven is, in order that any former views we may have had of it as a place, far off in point of distance or time, may be happily dissipated. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has defined "heaven" very clearly on page 291 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," thus: "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says. This concept of heaven will be found to be the true one. We pause to give it sufficient thought. It will be remembered that Jesus referred to God as 'your heavenly Father.'"

If, further, we would learn clearly to apprehend the nature of angels, we may read on page 298 of Science and Health: "Angels are not etherialized human beings, evolving animal qualities in their wings; but they are celestial visitants, flying on spiritual, not material, pinions. Angels are pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love, no matter what their individualism may be." If we accept this definition of angels, does it not become clear what it was that announced the nativity of the babe, Christ Jesus, to the Bethlehem shepherds? As we read in the gospel of Luke, when the angel had finished making known those "good tidings of great joy . . . suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host." Angels, too, are thus referred to as "heavenly," and must therefore proceed from God, the heavenly Father, who is Love and Life and Truth.

Heaven, then, may be said to be a conscious state of harmony filled with spiritually beautiful thoughts; and each one of us may now dwell daily and hourly in this heaven, which is gained by knowing more of God, and by unceasing effort to be good; and this effort must begin and continue with our thinking. We cannot reach a heavenly state of consciousness if we do not correct and destroy thoughts of fear, resentment, discontent, prejudice, false pride, and all other phases of wrong thinking so patently adverse to true

progress. These thoughts are not heavenly angels. Neither are disease, suffering, and sorrow. But the angels, which are the "pure thoughts from God," will remove all of these errors, in proportion to our desire and effort to think and do rightly. And we may begin at once, if we choose, to dwell in this heaven of harmony and health and happiness, as God's angels are everywhere available.

Suppose we examine our thought a little to see if we are really enjoying heaven, and to what extent. Let us see what is our attitude toward others. Is there one who seems to have been unjust toward us; and are we resentful? Resentment is not a heavenly angel. Let us therefore replace it with love. However much we may try, we cannot evade the divinely approved command to "love one another." Obedience to that commandment will admit multitudes of heavenly angels, as those can testify who have obeyed; and we may always recognize these heavenly angels by the great measure of peace and joy they bring with them.

Perhaps we find in the place where our heaven ought to be a multitude of thoughts of fear. But we need not be discouraged. The angels of God are with us as we need them. And whenever we admit a messenger from God, fear is excluded. Fear cannot enter heaven.

Suppose our thought is saddened by a belief in pain or disease from which we may be suffering. Then admit the angel of God that brings healing and health. The Psalmist says: "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling. For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways." Then there is the angel of gratitude. And wherever gratitude is, there is heaven indeed. None of us can afford to exclude from our mental habitation this angel; and surely none of us desire to do so. But sometimes we forget, and then we find that we are not dwelling in heaven,—harmony; and we wonder why.

The decision to dwell permanently in heaven may require some effort at first; but if we once begin to rid ourselves of erroneous thinking, we shall soon be able to do so more habitually. And when we have faithfully and honestly desired and prayed and labored for that heavenly consciousness which is the Mind of Christ, some day we may stoop to search the tomb which was the cause of our sorrow and lo, an angel, a bright celestial messenger from God, will speak to our awakened consciousness the glorious message, "He is not here: . . . he is risen!"



Mount Rainier Reflected in Mirror Lake

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

quires, that we judge Aristotle and Plato more ignorant than recent philosophers, since in the time in which we live, the world is older by two thousand years and has more experience; and another now forgotten disciple, la Mothe le Vayer, contended that "since the ancients lived in the youth of the world, those who live today are in very truth the ancients, and must consequently be more important." In the light of our prevailing view of the worship of the classic ideal throughout all the thought of the grand siècle, we can but be astonished to find the repeated declaration, "C'est nous qui sommes les ancients."

But it was none other than Bacon who provided these accomplished French controversialists with the most clear-cut and final statement. In the "Novum Organum," of 1620, he set forth the case thus:

"The opinion which men cherish of antiquity is altogether idle, and scarcely accords with the term. For the old age and increasing years of the world should in reality be considered as antiquity, and this is rather the character of our own times than of the less advanced age of the world in those of the ancients; for the latter, with respect to ourselves, are ancient and older, with respect to the world, modern and younger. And as we expect a greater knowledge of human affairs, and more mature judgment from an old man than from a youth, on account of his experience, and the variety and number of things he has seen, heard and meditated upon, so we have reason to expect much greater things of our own age (if we knew but its strength and would essay to exert it) than from antiquity, since the world has grown older and its stock has been increased and accumulated with an infinite number of experiments and observations."

Three hundred years later Hallitt spoke out with his usual impatient eloquence against a supine acceptance of the superiority of antiquity: "The accumulation of knowledge has been so great," he averred, "that we are lost in wonder at the height it has reached, instead of attempting to climb or add to it; while the variety of objects distracts and dazzles the looker-on. What niche remains unoccupied? What path untrodden? What is the use of doing anything, unless we could do better than all those who have gone before us? What hope is there of this? We are like those who have been to see some noble monuments of art, who are content to admire without thinking of rivaling it."

But Emerson supplies the positive, inspiring corollary in the opening paragraph of his first little book, "Nature," (1836) which embodied the very heart of his whole message to his generation: "The foregoing generations beheld God and nature face to face; we, through their eyes. Why should not we also enjoy an original relation to the universe? Why should not we have a poetry and philosophy of insight and not of tradition, and a religion by revelation to us, and not

stage of civilization. There have been no ancients, only extremely juvenile moderns! It is a humbling, yet inspiring thought, charmingly reflected in Tennyson's lines:

This fine old world of ours is but a child
Yet in the go-cart. Patience! Give it time
To learn its limbs: there is a hand that guides.

This clarifying vision of the poet affords happy relief from the tangle of definition and dispute in which we tarry too long. Ancient or modern: what boots it, so long as our faith in the onward movement endures?

The world's great age begins anew.
The golden years return,
The earth doth like a snake renew
Her winter weeds outworn. . . .
Another Athens shall arise,
And to remoter time
Bequeath, like sunset to the skies,
The splendor of its prime. . . .
P. K.

More About Basho

Basho insisted that honesty and simplicity in living were the necessary condition of obtaining the same virtues—the essential virtues—in writing. In fact, his ethical and literary teaching were one, and expressed in the same words. To reprove any word or act that seemed to him wrong, false, or pretentious, he would say, "This is not hokku." Apparently the phrase—"This isn't poetry"—was used in seventeenth-century Japan just as one says in English, "That isn't cricket."

One of the well-known anecdotes about Basho must be given, for the sake of the poem of which it is the setting. On a journey to some out-of-the-way corner of Japan where he was still known by reputation only, Basho was tramping at night along a mountain road, when he came to a tea-house where the local poets were gathered on the little three-foot wide verandah, mildly feasting and composing hokku in celebration of the full moon's glory. The way-worn pilgrim, pausing there, was invited to join them and contribute to the symposium. After a moment's thought he began:

"Twas the new moon's light

whereupon he was interrupted by a chorus of protests—"No, no! 'tis the full moon!" "What does the fellow mean with his new moon!" and so on. But one said, "Let's hear him out—the rest may be still more amusingly foolish!" So Basho quietly started again:

"Twas the new moon's light.

Since then I have watched it, and waited.

And lo!—tonight!

Dumbfounded by the perfection and aptness of the poem, they were prone in their apologies, and begged to know what angel they might be entertaining unawares; and, learning who he was, they sat at his feet all night till dawn.—Curis Hidden Page, in "Japanese Poetry."

Winter in Paradise Valley

WHEN the last visitor has reluctantly turned his footsteps from the Paradise valley of glaciers and wild flowers, old Mount Rainier gathers his cloak of storm clouds about his face and slumbers until the warm breath of summer dispels the blizzards, and carpets of flowers are spread in its welcome.

To the dweller in distant view of the Great White Mountain its face changes little from season to season. The tale is told to him by a gradually lengthening snow line and the softening of its rugged outline.

But to the innkeeper who dwells in its shadow, the winter face of the mountain is a frozen wonderland of changing shape and fantastic design. The curious traveler, to reach his vantage point, must don snowshoes and depart from the beaten track. He will climb past the great Nisqually glacier at whose base a feeble trickle replaces the broad, milky stream of late summer. He will pass through Ghost Forest where stunted trees are bowed with glittering burdens. At last, he will stand in an open valley, broken here and there by half-buried hemlocks. Above, so near that it appears to be topling upon him, is the Great White Mountain, heavy with the snow of years.

If his eyes are keen, perhaps the traveler will detect a ridgepole, rising a foot or two above a snowdrift. Prospects of shelter under that ridgepole look doubtful until, presto! a long-legged guide appears out of the snow bank. He ushers the astonished traveler down a precipitous tunnel that suddenly emerges in kitchen warmth and friendly odors from the frying pan. Visitors are always welcomed by the caretakers, for they furnish a pleasing diversion from the daily round of duties and bring news from the outside world.

As the snowfall increases, the ptarmigan and the rock rabbit turn white, and seem to vanish into the colorless landscape. Then it is that the coyote and the gaunt timber wolf protest to the moon, and are tempted into close quarters by the refuse food thrown out. Sometimes in extremely lean seasons they venture to the kitchen door in broad daylight.

As the season progresses, the keeper finds himself in a merry round of keeping himself dug out. It sometimes snows for weeks at a stretch, and four or five feet may fall in a single night. During the latter half of the winter, the snow drifts to seventy-five and eighty feet deep around the inn, and occasionally the building is completely covered. To get light and air and a passageway out, the keeper must keep a long tunnel open. After the snow reaches the windows, there is no light in the building except a few rays that find their way through the kitchen tunnel. Kerosene lamps and candles are used night and day from January until April. The snow begins to fall in November, and reaches its greatest depth in March. It begins to melt about the middle of April. The snow forms a protective blanket under which the flowers and

ceasive winter days. Sometimes the hardy spruce are hung with thousands of icicles, and look like highly decorated Christmas trees. Again, they are weighted down with masses of honeycomb snow, that sticks like glue to the branches.

What Is Poetry?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Seeking my definition of Poesy
Amid a mass of musty tomes,
I come unto the well where Milton drank
And all the worthy shepherds we have had
And all their thirsty flocks—The imperishable Word.
Take just that figure of the guiding star
Steady at length, like a fine-wrought poem,
Over the greatest poem ever made—The manger-cradle, and the wondering little Mother.
Or, that verse in Genesis suffices in itself
(If we must talk of what poetry is,
Falling to write it):
God walking in the garden—man's garden,
In the cool of the evening.

A. E. Johnson.

October in Paris

Paris, half asleep in the warm summer months, awakens suddenly in October. Blinds go up, lights go on, one lives in a state of perpetual surprise. Each day one discovers bookshops, theaters, antique stores, of whose existence, during the dormant season, one had not even been aware. The little street merchants appear from nowhere—flower girls, oyster vendors, chestnut men and their wives—establishing themselves upon the sidewalks with a comfortable air of being in place.

To the Parisians, the feeling of surprise is mingled with the pleasure of rediscovering old haunts. The atmosphere seems to tingle with this rebirth, especially at twilight time when Paris of the old and intellectual Rive Gauche finishes its work for the day and begins to take its recreation. Then it is as if the city changed its working clothes for lovely evening garments. Street lights are lit by men bearing torches, who ignite each gas burner like a candle, and the soft glow of the yellow flames bestows a festive look on the old, narrow streets and wide modern boulevards.

The Seine sparkles with its thousand lights. The busses, laden with home-comers, career through the cobble-stone streets. Taxi horns toot gayly. In the midst of the excitement of the ever tangling and untangling traffic, the flâneurs, those Frenchmen who have made strolling an art, take their undisturbed way. They idle along the Rue Bonaparte, gazing with the critical appreciation of the connoisseur into the dimly lighted windows of the antique shops. Now and then a stroller is lured inside by a lighted oil lamp which shines warmly on old brasses and carved woods. Again it is the bookshop which halts the stroller, and you see him fingering the old gilded leather

volumes of some eighteenth century poet, apparently unconscious of the proprietor who understandingly ignores his visitor.

But not all strollers confine their interest to arts and letters. One can practice the art of the flâneur as well among the tiny grocery stores of the Latin quarter as among its bookstalls. One may derive artistic pleasure from the orderly array of figs, pomegranates, grapes and fresh English walnuts at the open windows of the trim little epicuric. And since a Frenchman is never too dreamy to be practical, he remembers the dinner needs of his family in his strolling. Young girls are running about with long, unwrapped loaves of bread, gathering last minute necessities for the evening meal. The stroller buys his long, crusty loaf, and with an intransigent bought from a little old woman who has sold newspapers on this corner for many, many autumns, and a bunch of gold chrysanthemums purchased from the flower girl across the street, he turns his leisurely way homeward, as a gust of October wind blows a bevy of yellow leaves from a small tree upon the boulevard.

The Rise of Popular Music

The fountain source of all was, of course, Bach. When Bach had shown the way, there was a surge and uprush of pure music in Central Europe to which nothing in the history of other arts can be compared, unless it be the building of the French cathedrals. It was as if a vast gold mine had been discovered, opening out to those happy mortals who had first right of entry long galleries of metal, precious and pure; nor did they waste their matchless opportunity, but tirelessly worked on, minting in streams a beautiful clear coinage which was good to all the markets of the world. Of almost all the great composers of the nineteenth century fertility is the conspicuous trait; they were limited only by the capacity of their hands to write down what their invention dictated. And what they dictated was, broadly speaking, all good. Haydn's symphonies, Schubert's songs, remain. Countless, they still have meaning for us—more meaning than most of the music of the day. The world had not changed, but the human mind had suddenly found means to appreciate it newly, and the whole story of creation, all the sumptuous diversities of human life, all the accumulated experience of the ages, was virgin soil, a child's garden, of richness and freshness inexhaustible. —Basil De Selincourt, in "The English Secret."

The Dustman

At night when everyone's asleep,
It must be very late! I creep
Softly down the darkened stairs
To the big room where we have prayers.
And, standing at the window, I
Watch the Dustman going by.
Perched up on his high seat, he looks
Like a chariot in those old books.
And his long coat, when the lights are dim,
Makes funny shadows all over him.
—From "Poems of Seumas O'Sullivan."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By
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EDITORIALS

The Public Conscience Revealed

IN EVERY self-governing country, if its business is to be conducted efficiently and honestly with measurable regard for the general welfare, there must be an active public conscience expressing itself in an intelligent public opinion. This is particularly true in the United States, where probably more than in any other democracy the management of the Nation's affairs depends on the people's will exerted through political channels. There have been long stretches of time in the ordinary course of politics in the United States when it seemed as if too many men in public office forgot their responsibility to the people, and when it looked as if the voters were indifferent to their own interests. So much has this been the case, in fact, that pessimistic observers are not a little justified in declaring that politics has always been debased, that the people never will take an active and alert part in their government, and that there really never has been such a thing as a public conscience. Events at Washington just now, for example, are such that the pessimists are availing their heads and insisting, "We told you so!" Their inference is drawn from the surface of things.

A little analysis of what is going on below the noisy circumference of the Teapot Dome will show, however, that they are wrong. What is the most evident, spectacular, and striking feature of the outburst over the oil reserves? Is it not the revelation of panic created among numbers of political leaders and their immediate followers, who ordinarily do not show much concern for exhibitions of public impatience or anger? It is doubtful if the oldest inhabitant in Washington remembers a time when there were such marked exhibitions of fright as have been patent lately at the national capital. A public official has admitted on the witness stand that both he and an employee of an oil company were "scared" and that their actions thereafter had been governed by that fright. Party leaders, calming down somewhat in the face of the courageous demeanor and action of President Coolidge, have shown the plain signs of political terror.

Of what have these politicians and oil company men been afraid? Of nothing whatever except an aroused public conscience and the power of public opinion stirred to action. They have known all the time, while seemingly oblivious to its existence, that this public conscience was there. What has frightened them to the verge of panic is their own fear that events which could not be covered with smoke screens or explained away with subterfuges would inflame that conscience to such action as could not be diverted with red herrings or prevented by the raising of confusing or false issues.

The fright, then, that has been so vividly exhibited in Washington reveals clearly two straight and open paths which it is the duty of both political leaders and the public to follow. If the politicians wish to preserve and strengthen their party organizations, they must remember that there is such a thing as a public conscience, all powerful and ready for swift action, and that the only sure basis for the success of their organizations is that same public conscience.

If the people at large, the women voters, the millions of church members, really want high morality and efficiency in official life; if they really want world peace instead of war; if they actually prefer the reign of good will and fair dealing in both national and international affairs, they can get them all quickly. How? By demanding them, and by letting those servants, to whom they have intrusted their public interests, know constantly that the individual and collective consciences of the Nation are not dormant, but are alert and ready for action.

LEIGHTON STUART, president of Peking University, tells New York something that is not news to Western

A Fundamental Balance to China's Ledger

readers, namely, that there "is not a single gleam of light in the political gloom" of China. He sees a situation compact of financial chaos, universal dishonesty among the parliamentarians and officials, and general lawlessness through the greater part of the country. He goes on to declare, however, that he is not discouraged, and that he is going back to work harder than ever to play his part in the governmental salvation of this one-sixth of the human race. How can the two statements be made to harmonize? The hopefulness of this experienced missionary-educator springs not from temperamental optimism merely. It is based on a recognition of fundamental facts, such as usually is found only among those whose intimacy has been longest with the chaos we call China and who intend to continue indefinitely in their work. Of course, they are right. The consensus of their opinion is more than just good reading; it is an accurate forecast of a not less than inevitable result. They do not pretend, naturally, to even guess as to when the result is to come to pass, but quite clearly they see the how.

The reason for the faith that is in them may be set forth in some such way as this: pro balanced off against con. The debit page of China's great ledger carries heavy entries. There is utter lack of political cohesion. There is no popular interest in public affairs. The eighteen provinces are burdened by as many local tuchuns, self-seeking men of "strong-arm" proclivities, mutually hostile in the main, though all are set against a restoration of efficient central government.

It is exactly here, in what is possibly the worst phase of the dark picture, that those who know China best and longest take hope. They realize the splendid character of this same people, now handicapping all efforts to aid them by their utterly wrong "none-of-my-business" attitude. Once educate them to realize that the national concern also is the personal concern of every individual, and no least room for doubt as to the ultimate outcome

will be left. For one deals here with a race which for steadiness and sense, honesty and thrift, knows no superior the globe around. Already a number of "real men" have arisen from the laissez-faire camp, as if to put new heart in their country's friends, and these show what may be expected when the awakening shall have become a broad and deep movement.

Another asset entry of truly real promise is to be read in the existence of the National Chamber of Commerce: the character of its membership and the work which already it has accomplished. Here is an interest even now thoroughly organized, reaching out and down from the national body, sitting at Shanghai, to the lesser chambers throughout the land—more than 800 of them, with nearly a quarter of a million firms represented and close to 10,000,000 individuals immediately concerned.

"China" may stand to the scholar as the most ancient of old civilizations. The word may convey to another type of thought the richest reservoir of the world's future resources. To a third observer it stands for the very acme of political corruption and governmental lawlessness. But to yet a fourth student of affairs it means the state in all the six continents where we are to see the most surprising (and most surprisingly good) working out of the present era's "popular experiment."

ADVOCATES of such a modification of the prohibition enforcement code of the United States as will permit the sale, legally, of alcoholic beverages of a content greater than that now prescribed, seek to avoid the certainty of offending the public, were they to urge a return of the saloon. In an address delivered before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts recently, Mr. Julius Codman, a director of the Constitutional Liberty League of the same State, argued eloquently in opposition to the present prohibition law, urging that the people of the Nation must "return to the states themselves the decision as to whether they shall permit the sale of wine and beer by the bottle to their citizens."

The fact was not mentioned by the speaker that the states, by their voluntary action, have willingly agreed to share with the federal Government the task of prohibiting, by every lawful means in their power, the manufacture and sale of these very things. He failed to show, however, that his own Commonwealth, with a few others, has failed to co-operate in the undertaking entered upon.

Mr. Codman presented a long bill of indictment against the law, and they confided that there were "many other evils of prohibition" on which he had not touched. Some of these he enumerated as "its degrading effect upon the youth of both sexes, especially," as he put it, "those of the more 'fortunate' classes." Then he spoke of what he declared to be its like degrading effect upon enforcement officials and the police of the various states. He regretted the losses in revenue suffered by the Government, not mentioning the fact that, from a purely economic point of view, that revenue, when collected, actually represented a loss to the people as a whole, counting dollars alone, many times greater than the apparent returns in cash.

"What," he asked, "is the remedy for all this?" Then he proceeded to answer the question himself, apparently to his own satisfaction. He said: "Is it more law enforcement? Clearly not. We have come to the point where we must admit that we have made a mistake. We must try to save the one good thing which has been given us by prohibition—that is, immunity from the old saloon. But we must amend the Volstead Act." And yet in the same breath he pleads, circumstantially, for the return of the saloon. The sale of wine and beer will re-establish the saloon on every second block in the business sections of every American city in which the traffic in such beverages is legalized. It is in the destruction of the saloon and its influences that the American people have taken a great forward step in ending the poverty and crime which the saloon imposed and encouraged. The saloon without intoxicants for sale across its bar or over its counter in the form of bottled beverages is no more harmful than a grocery store or a stationer's shop.

The speaker told his audience of women that the "repressive and oppressive provisions" of the law must be repealed. Possibly he meant that they must be nullified. But is any moral and legal code which is based upon the fundamentals of a democratic form of government either repressive or oppressive? It establishes an accepted standard of ethics. Opposition to it, no matter by whom, does not brand that law as oppressive or repressive. A right has been declared and established, not that oppression may thus be legalized, but that greater freedom may be enjoyed.

Not alone in the United States, but in every country in the world in which a postal service is in operation, the employees demanded for it are necessarily such as are capable of a high grade of work. In the United States at the present time, however, and ignoring the problem in other countries, the wages being paid are, to put it very mildly, extremely modest. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that a movement is on foot to obtain for them higher pay and better working conditions. This has crystallized in proposed legislation now before Congress whereby the present salary scale shall be raised somewhat commensurately with the increased cost of living in recent years.

The reasonableness of this movement may be seen in the fact that the present salary raises are the same which were asked for and recommended by a joint congressional commission in 1920. At that time it was commonly felt that the cost of living would soon decrease. This, of course, it has not done, at any rate to the extent that was then expected, and thus the employees for the last three years have been receiving a salary which has been recognized as insufficient for their needs.

Specious Pleas for Wine and Beer

Harmony of Song and the Woodland Chorus

The increased salaries, moreover, which are now asked for, have been indorsed by the efficiency men employed by a subcommittee of the House Post Office Committee to investigate every phase of departmental expenses. The men do not, however, ask that they shall be fixed on the basis of present price levels, but are willing to make allowances for any ordinary reduction in prices.

All of this is entirely aside from the question of efficiency. It is claimed, for example, that the morale of the service has been impaired by retaining the reduced entrance requirement instituted during the war period, the annual turnover in the department running as high as 22 per cent. That some adjustment which would be fair to the employees and satisfactory to all parties involved is needed is certain, and it is reasonable to hope that such a solution to the problem will be worked out.

TO SING in harmony, Dr. Henry van Dyke declared at a meeting and concert of the People's Chorus of New York, is an achievement possible only to human beings. When Dr. van Dyke made the observation, he evidently desired, first of all, to place music on as high a plane as might be in the thought of the audience assembled before him in the parquet and balcony of the hall; and, after that, to pay a compliment to the members of the chorus gathered on the platform behind him. Accordingly, he should not be taken so literally as he would have to be if he put himself on record in the matter in permanent print. Again, he may have assumed for the time being a definition of harmony that more or less begged the question. That would be a liberty which he, as a man of letters, discussing a technical subject outside his usual range of investigation, could well be imagined as taking. And yet, he is an honorary officer of the People's Chorus; and as such, he may hardly be supposed to entertain a too special and personal notion about the meaning of musical terms. So that, after everything is allowed for that ought to be on grounds of informality and extemporaneity, his reported remark may be considered as open to challenge.

Now Dr. van Dyke may or may not regard himself an authentic writer on nature, in the way of White, Thoreau, and Jefferies. But he is so far an accepted source of information on the larger concerns of out-of-doors that any opinion which he may imply, to say nothing of express, must attract notice. When he says, therefore, that only human beings sing in harmony, he the same as avers that birds do not. That being the situation, it stands him to tell how the melody that awakens him on a June morning in his mountain camp is to be described. Of course, the chirps, peeps, and twitters do not marshal themselves on a scheme of chords corresponding to anything in Palestrina or Bach. Query may be made, however, whether they do not now and then fall into one resembling what is found in Stravinsky.

If Dr. van Dyke conceives harmony as tones arbitrarily spaced in pitch, balanced in volume, and regulated in number, as they are in the performance of a four-part choir in an old-fashioned singing school, his view is perhaps not to be disputed. But, really, choral singing, in whatever manifestation, is no more harmonic than solo singing. For any good solo air has chords for its structural basis. And if the woodland ensemble, when in action, is a jumble of sounds rather than a logical design of concords and dissonances, there exist single bird voices which are as harmonic as anything in the theoretical treatises of Albrechtsberger and Prout. Take one of the intervals employed by the chickadee in his two-note song. It is acknowledgedly a minor third, capable of development into a whole national repertory of folk tunes. Take, too, the variant of the song—two notes a full tone apart. What, Dr. van Dyke may be asked, is it but the major ninth and its resolution, upon which Wagner bases so many of his themes?

Editorial Notes

A CENTENARY of more than usual interest, which is to be observed this year in Durban, Union of South Africa, is the arrival of European settlers in Natal. It was in 1824, that is, that about forty men sailed from Cape Town in two vessels, the Julia and the Ann, under the leadership of Mr. H. F. Fynn and Lieut. F. G. Farewell, R. N., respectively, with the object of settling this region. They were joined the next year by a number of others, most of whom, however, returned, for by 1828 only seven were left. Incidentally, it may be news to some that Durban, which was laid out in 1835, is named in honor of Sir Benjamin d'Urban, who was at that time Governor of the Cape.

SECRETARY HOOVER'S opinion, recently expressed, that the British Labor Party would maintain its control of affairs for from three to four months, after which the Liberal Party would come into power, fortunately needs only that length of time before being proved either true or false. Unlike so many forecasts which date far into the future, this one will still be fresh in thought when the time of its predicted fulfillment arrives. Then Mr. Hoover will stand forth either as an unusually brilliant political prognosticator or as one whose guess was no better than hundreds of others.

It is true that many mispronunciations of English words are passed by without comment. Still, when a distinguished British scholar refers specifically in an address to such a common word as "often" and indicates that its pronunciation should not be "awfn," as it is given in the Concise Oxford Dictionary, one begins to wonder who is to be considered as authority. Incidentally, this same dictionary refers to the pronunciation "of-ten" as "vulg." and yet that, it appears, is the pronunciation favored by the gentleman in question. "Who shall decide, when doctors disagree?"

Passport Perplexities

By MARC T. GREENE

WHEN, in July, 1920, the American Government decided to raise the fee charged for an alien visa, from \$2 to \$10, a storm of protest arose all over Europe, and American consular officials encountered everything from curious and satirical questions to downright abuse. Why was this high charge made? it was demanded; and why were passports needed any more at all, since the war-born necessity for them no longer existed?

Those were questions which no one was able to answer with any degree of conviction; and foreign governments, feeling themselves distinctly aggrieved, even if they did not say so in so many words, proceeded very speedily to measures of retaliation. Every country in Europe, except two or three of the smaller ones, increased the fee for the visaing of an American's passport from a sum which had been very nominal to another equal to the \$10 which America was charging the immigrants from all countries. And this most reactionary of developments came at a time when negotiations should have been in progress between all governments for the abolishment of the passport altogether.

To "visa" a passport means simply to place upon it a verification stamp, indicating that the bearer has been seen personally by an official of the country into which he purposes to enter, and that he is regarded as a suitable immigrant, or temporary visitor. It is, in effect, the official's recommendation of the bearer of the passport, though that recommendation is, and in the nature of things can be, based on nothing but the most cursory investigation and questioning. As a real guaranty of the character and standing of the passport holder it is not worth a one-hundredth part of \$10. And so far as entrants into America are concerned, it has about that degree of weight, for the fitness of the newcomer is passed upon, as conditions are at present, almost wholly by the officials who examine him in America.

This \$10 fee, then, is open to charges of unfairness from the viewpoint of the immigrant. But, what is more important to Americans, it is to all intents and purposes paid by Americans, and paid many times over. A moment's reflection will make that quite clear. And it will reveal, too, the real reason why the passport expense and annoyance should be terminated, for it reacts upon the American traveler in a degree more than offsetting the considerable financial gain to the American Government.

Let us suppose that a citizen of the United States desires to go abroad, for business or for pleasure. In the first place he is required to pay \$10 for his American passport, and in many instances, to go to a great deal of trouble to obtain it as well, many proofs of this and that being demanded of him. Assuming, then, that he is visiting five or six European countries, he must visit their representatives in America to obtain visas. It is not unlikely that some traveling about may be necessary to do that; but in any case the sum of \$10 is collected by each one, with the exceptions now of Switzerland and Belgium, which have concluded that the good will of visitors is more important to them than the money formerly demanded.

It is highly probable, therefore, that the American traveler will pay nearly \$100 before his papers are in order for his visits to foreign lands. If his traveling is to be extensive he will assuredly pay twice that amount; and in Germany, at least, one visa is good for only one passage of the frontier; other visits will cost additional payments. Every American consular official abroad in any land has had exhibited to him passports borne by his countrymen, adorned with well over \$200 worth of the visa stamps of foreign governments. Not in a single instance would these stamps have cost the equivalent of \$10 each had the American Government not placed the same burden upon immigrants and visitors to the United States.

Nor does this begin to comprehend the extent of the annoyance, the time, or even the expense, involved in the present system of passports and visas. Woeful tales of delays at frontiers, browbeating by minor officials, and endless petty "grafting," have been related over and over by American travelers for the past five years. What has been undergone by visitors to Europe, especially by women traveling alone, is incredible. The spirit of retaliation for the \$10 visa charge which America announced in 1920 has been manifested in many other ways than in the increase by foreign governments.

No national of any government under the sun pays to any other government but to that of the United States, anything like \$10 for a passport verification. Nor does any citizen but the citizen of the United States pay his own government any such amount as \$10 for his own passport, when he plans to go abroad. To the Englishman the charge is less than the equivalent of \$1; in other countries it is even less. Yet the charge of \$10 for a passport to an American, annoying as it is, is by no means the first thing that should be done away with, for it is the least of the expenses that the traveler from the United States must endure. There never has been, and there is not now, any obstacle in the way of speedily consummating arrangements with all countries for the fixing of a nominal visa fee, a fee which should be the equivalent of \$1, and no more. And with England, and probably with other governments, conventions could easily be established eliminating the passport altogether. The present system is indefensible in theory or practice. It brings to the Treasury of the richest country in the world a few more millions a year from immigrants and visitors; but it takes those millions, and probably more, if the figures could be determined, directly out of the pockets of Americans themselves.

World Art and World Peace

ART is an international speech, declares Rockwell Kent in "The World Tomorrow." In proof of this he writes that "our fondness for France may be traced, in considerable part, at least, to our knowledge of French art and the predominating influence it has had upon American artists. Long before the Russian Revolution we had begun to know something of Russian life from the novelists. Turgeneff, one may say, was not Russian but European. But that cannot be said of Dostoevsky, or Tolstoy, or Gogol. They are wholly Russian and they reveal the Russians to us as a sweet and sensitive people. And now we are beginning to regard the Chinese and the Japanese with deepening respect as an increasing public comes to know the beauty of their art. The traditions of their thought and art are different from our own; but even with little understanding one is moved to reverence. Incidentally, it is only in the last few years that we have known the tragic blunder of the Spaniards in wiping out the great Inca and Aztec civilizations of Peru and Mexico. If we embroil ourselves in the Far East ours will be a similar blunder."

"Each nation, each race, expressing itself with integrity, makes a contribution which will be understood by others. The artist must follow the solitary path of his own genius, for in that loyalty to himself and the traditions of his race he commits that truth which leads to understanding."